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LOUGHMAN offers great advantages . Its circulation is large and among and intelligent portion of the comm sed as second-class mail matter.

Agricultural.

Potato Growing.

We anticipate a large planting of the potato crop this year, and more especially of early potatoes, owing to the present high es, and the condition of the soil so early in the spring being favorable for putting in the seed early. We do not expect prices to be as high another season as they have been this year, and expect that the Southern States, and perhaps the West India Islands, will begin to supply us almost before the farmers in New England can have their ground plowed.

Yet another dry season in some parts of the country may reduce the crop again, and help to keep prices up nearly to those that prevailed last summer and fall. Whether this shall be so or not, the great object of those who grow them for market or for home use must be to produce them as cheaply as possible, and this saving must be in the labor of caring for them more than in any other item of the expense. To try to economize in the cost of seed, in the preparation of the land, in the amount of fertilizer used or in the care of cultivating them is a false economy that reduces the value of the crop more than they save in the cost of production.

Few men who have been brought up on farm need much instructions in regard to selecting the soil on which to grow a potato crop. While certain varieties will produce a potato much better for table use on a light soil, or what we would call a sandy loam, than on a clay or muck land, such soil must be liberally fertilized or it will not produce as large a crop as the heavier or stronger soil. It is, therefore, often better for use by those whose crop is mostly for home consumption than for a market crop.

One of the first requisites for obtaining a good eron is to use good seed. First, seed of a variety that is known to be productive in the section where it is grown, and upon such soil as it is to be planted upon. We would always select our seed in the fall, if we used only that of our own growth. We would take it from the most prolific hills that we could find in harvesting our crop. We would not choose the largest tubers, but we would reject such as appeared to be immature or unripe. We know that some have said that the smaller and practically ripe seed gave an earlier crop than those more mature, but we think difference is not more important than that which a certain man found who tested a new variety and thought it was ready for market "about fifteen minutes earlier than the Early Rose." We would reject the large or overgrown specimens because we have found so many of them defective in the

takes more of them to plant a field. llaving selected our seed tubers in the fall from the prolific hills, and those that true to the type of the variety, we would barrel them up and head the barrel vent changes of temperature while d, trying to keep the place where they not cooler than 36° or warmer though if the barrels are r vitality and germinate slowly, while sprouts prematurely.

centre, or hollow hearted, besides that it

ek or two before planting they can be ert sprouts. If there is too much he sprouts will be tender and break they are handled in preparing for over a half-inch long, unless we as put in. This last method we to have a few earlier than our neighdoubt if it would pay where they wn for market, unless a very early ould preve profitable.

much better crop. We will not say s was entirely owing to the later like, and the fertilizer applied was custom of the owner was to thoroughly had to buy.

work his land after planting as well as be-

We think unless the seed pieces are put n so that the sprouts are out of the ground, or nearly ready to come out when planted, it would be well to go over the field at least once, and perhaps twice, with a light har-row, to kill the weeds that are likely to start in a liberally manured and well-worked field before the planted seed comes out so that it can be seen. A good old farmer told us years ago that it was easy to kill weeds when they first began to show green on the ground, but it was easier to kill them before they could be seen at all.

The distance at which the rows and hills

our dairymen or creamerymen to take

It has been very customary for some of the speakers at our dairy meetings to compare the price of American butter in England with that of the "best Danish or Holland butter," and say that this was because of the greater cleanliness in the European cannot be supported by the control of the greater cleanliness in the European cannot be supported by the control of the greater cleanlines in the European cannot be supported by the control of the greater cleanlines in the European cannot be supported by the control of the greater cleanlines in the European cannot be supported by the control of the greater cleanlines in the European cannot be supported by the control of the greater cleanlines in the European cannot be supported by the control of the greater cleanlines in the European cannot be supported by the control of the greater cleanlines in the European cannot be supported by the control of the greater cleanlines in the European cannot be supported by the control of the greater cleanlines in the European cannot be supported by the control of the greater cleanlines in the European cannot be supported by the control of the greater cleanlines in the European cannot be supported by the control of the greater cleanlines in the European cannot be supported by the clover is just what is wanted along with the clover is just what is wanted along with the clover is just what is wanted along with the clover is just what is wanted along with the clover is just what is wanted along with the clover is just what is wanted along with the clover is just what is wanted along with the clover is just what is wanted along with the clover is just what is wanted along with the clover is just what is wanted along with the clover is just what is wanted along with the clover is just what is wanted along with the clover is just what is wanted along with the clover is just what is wanted along with the clover is just what is wanted along with the clover is just what is wanted along with the clover is just what is wanted along with the clov dairies. If such talk has induced any of tartar. This dough, cut into pieces weighing six ounces, and baked on a hot iron better care of their cows, or to be more plate, made twenty-five pounds of scones, careful in the dairy-room and in the hand-ling of milk, we are glad of it. Maj. H. E. they mixed the same amount of flour and Alvord sprung something of a surprise at leavening material with sixteen pounds this product there is a surplus for sale the meeting of the Kansas State Dairy of skimmilk, and cooked on a hot greased Association in his talk on "Dairying plate, it made thirty pounds of pancakes, in Europe," when he told them that he As nearly equal amounts of flour and skim-

farmers having siles find that their crops smaller acreage, and instead of a scarcity of or for the keeping of more stock.

It will be seen at once that with so much ensilage there is much less necessity for a found about as much untidiness in Euro- milk were used, the milk had about the large amount of hay. The feeding of

crops of hay, but as a usual thing this is Wisconsin experiment stations send in renot the case. It will be found that most ports on "Plum Culture." Other subjects treated are " Methods of Growing Onions," "The Digestibility of Raw, Pasteurized and Cooked Milk," "The Dairy Cow and the Weather" and "Feed Mills and Windmills." The bulletin is free to farmers, upon application to members of Congress or the Secretary of Agriculture.

WHOLE NO. 3144

The house committee on agriculture, in order to expedite the final disposition of the eleomargarine bill, has decided to recommend the acceptance of the Senate amendments which prevented any loopholes for violation of the law. Inasmuch as the Senate has made some changes in the method of fixing the tax, the opponents of the bill claim that the new amendments must be considered by the House of Representatives in committee of the whole, since, under the Constitution, all appropriation measures must originate in the House of Representatives, unless a special rule is adopted allowing the bill to be accepted as amended by the nate. They claim that such a rule will not be given, in consequence of which another fight may be on in the "quarreling

Professor King of the Wisconsin Station has made a study of the effectiveness of various feed mills found on the market, when driven by windmills and gas engines.

With one of the best combinations of windmill and feed mill, the rate of grinding, with the wind velocity about thirty miles, was twenty-five bushels per hour.

With gasoline engines as the motive power, " the average amount of corn ground per horse power per hour was about five bushels.'

An estimate is made that at the rates ordinarily paid the grinding of feed for thirty cows for two hundred days would cost about \$57, while the same amount of feed may be ground with a five-horse power gasoline engine for about \$14.

Fifty-seven dollars "is ten per cent. interest on a much larger sum," says Professor King, "than would be required to fit up an automatic grinding plant with the twelvefoot windmill, the price of the mill and ninety-foot tower being \$160, and the capacity of such a grinding plant would be many times what would be demanded for a herd

of thirty cows." The commission of postal experts which has been investigating the question of letter boxes on rural free delivery routes has submitted its report to the Postmaster General. The recommendations of the commission will be welcome to farmers all over the We do not need registered cattle for the country, who at present must purchase ordinary stock yard, but the man who their boxes from one of the fourteen manustarts with common cows and always has facturing establishments approved by the a fine registered bull at the head is getting department. The commission believes that something which is pretty close to regis- the farmers should be allowed to use any tered cattle. This is the secret of maintain- boxes they desire, so long as they are made ing a herd up to a standard which will make to meet the requirements of the department

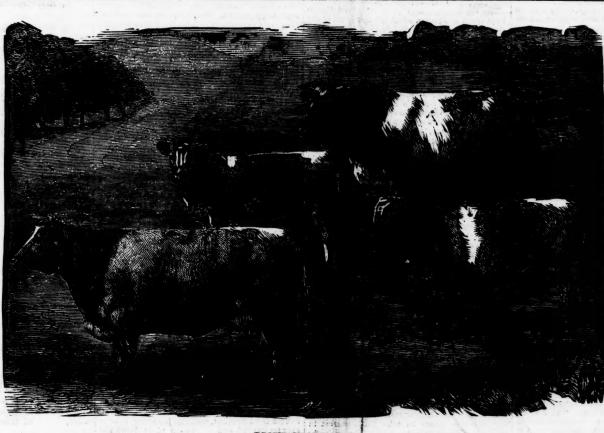
Some timely figures just issued by the they must be peculiarly alive to the Treasury Department show that the sugar consumption of the United States has grown from 1,272,426,342 pounds in 1870 to 5,313,937,-840 pounds in 1901; or, from thirty-three pounds per capita in 1870 to sixty-six pounds per capita in 1901. Of the 5,313,987,840 pounds consumed in 1901, 985,568,640 pounds, or more than one-sixth, were produced in the United States, 852,205,760 pounds, or a fine bull at the head. Cost what it will about another sixth, were produced in our insular possessions, while the remaining produced in the United States, about one third was from beets and two-thirds from cane.

The first cow census in the United States occurred in 1840: since then they have been counted every ten years. There are now thought to be about 18,000,000 dairy cattle in this country, which allows one cow for about every four persons.

Three and one-half pounds of cheese, it is estimated by the Department of Agriculture, is the average annual consumption by each person in the United States.

GUY E. MITCHELL. We have a Chicago market report of April which quotes the following prices on hogs: Selected bacon, 150 to 175 pounds, \$6.50 to \$6.75; mixed grades, 180 to 240 pounds, \$6.60 to \$6.75; heavy packing, 280 to 350 pounds, \$6.70 to \$6.85, and heavy shipping, 260 to 350 pounds, \$6.90 to \$7.50 per hundredweight. What have the agricultural papers that a year or two ago were urging breeders to give up their Poland Chinas fed on corn, and put the slabsided Tamworths and the Florida razor backs to furnish bacon to the aristocratic buyers of bacon from Ireland and Denmark to say to this. We believe that with corn as unusually high priced as it is now, he can make the three-hundred-pound hog about as cheaply on corn and cornmeal as he can the 175-pound one on bran, oats and barley, which they advocated so strongly two years ago, especially if the feeder has what they called then the 'lard hog," and not the "bacon hog," with as much lean as fat in its thin sides. We heard years ago of the man who tried to grow his pork with a streak of fat and a streak of lean, by feeding it one day and letting it go hungry the next, but no one ever told us that he had it any better or cheaper by that method.

The city council joint committee returns better quality of the hay in its freedom from weeds and a much larger proportion of stations in the United States; "Transwith the comforting assurance that they are



PRIZE SHORTHORNS

should be placed is a question which we cannot decide. We have seen an Irishman who had but a village lot grow potatoes much nearer each way than we ever tried to he found the average cow stable to be poorly place them, and he obtained a good crop, arranged, badly ventilated, badly lighted, although we could not give the results per acre. We have also seen a good crop where were at home. The housing and care of the hills were at least three feet apart each way, and perhaps more than that. The soil, that in this country, and we have individual the seed used and the season might have animals in this country better than the best affected the result in either case. We have they can show. d drills three and a half feet apart other varieties there might be distances that

would give better results. While we like a clover sod to plow under the limbs and underbrush burned on the analysis, this would lead us to believe that needed, as it tends to make too rank a growth products, for themselves. of vine. Those burned forest lands are not

plenty about Boston. The phosphoric acid in the fertilizer may not be as important for increasing the amount of crop as for improving its table quality, which is a point not always thought of by the growers, but important to thos who obtain their bread and butter, meat and vegetables at the desk every day.

Dairy Notes.

An English daily paper publishes an article from a grocer, who says that dairy headed, a little above or be- farmers who are among his patrons have these temperatures may not affect large amounts of butter to sell when prices unless it should be long continued. are low, and none when the price is high, es that have been kept in storage and he is supplying two of them this winter are likely to have lost some part with Swiss milk and Danish butter, because they have not milk and butter enough for ept too warm are weakened by throw- their own family use. We hope that none of the dairymen in New England are as badly situated as that. Those that we used to a warmer room, where there is to know, if they did not have a cow in milk much sunlight, and allowed to put during the winter, had a few stone jars of butter stowed away for winter use, and those who had three or four cows usually had one either come fresh in the fall, or farrow We would not care to have the through the winter, that they would not lack for a milk supply. But in those days it to set them by hand, so that the was not any more the object of the farmer was above ground when the seed to see how much he could sell each year, than to see what he could produce for home died for a private garden, when we consumption, and thus save from buying. He might not have lived as luxuriously as farmers do now, at all seasons of the year, but he felt no fear of starvation if the snowdrifts were such that he could not reach the grocery at the Four Corners for not flour, vegetables, milk and butter seed put in when the earth that over it was scarcely thawed, we snowstorm, and usually some fruit, eider, other fields planted about two and possibly popcorn, to serve as a deslater, with the soil more thore sert, while the woodpile was sufficient to worked and warmer, produce keep the kettles boiling, if he had not been ntable potatoes quite as early, neglectful of his duty. Those were the days when the term "independent farmer" meant something, even though he had to look cares, but the soil was naturally very fully to raise the money for his taxes, a possible interest on the mortgage, if there was about the same. The later planted field one, cowhide boots, calico, tea, codfish, may have been the better cultivated, as the sugar and molesses, which were about all he

pean dairies as in the United States. Even in Holland, of which so much has been said in regard to the cleanliness of the stables, and very unclean in winter when the cows cattle in Europe, as a rule, is no better than

and hills eighteen inches apart in the drill, has not been made here, but that it was but we are not sure but on other soil or with in such good demand here that it could be sold for more in any Eastern city market than in England, and English buyers or their agents or the exporters have for potatoes, we know that some who have not looked for the best grades for expor plowed up grounds which have had a trade, but have preferred to take lower growth of hard wood cut off, and then had grades with which this market has been overstocked, but which sell better in England, have grown larger crops than we ever land than in this country. So long as this did. If we knew nothing about chemical is kept up we must expect that the prices of Danish, Dutch and Irish butter will be hard-wood ashes or some form of potash higher in London than those of American fertilizer was desirable for potatoes, but a or Canadian butter, because they send the little study of the Experiment Station re- best they make to England, and are conports shows us that but little nitrogen is tented to use their poorest, or even oleo

saw before, and yet we would not want to dispute it. From certain remembrance of ing wice the amount of fodder as at the berather feel like endorsing it. He says: weaken fecundity, and, thereby, to shorten the reproductive period of the breeding ani-The best milkers are almost invariably the best breeders in the herd. The shy breeders are rarely, if ever, found among the heavy milkers. Cows that do not milk well seldom breed regularly until advanced age is reached, and what calves they do raise will be stunted unless provided with a nurse cow.

"The most important reason for combining milking quality with beef, however, is rarely considered at all. It is a prime factor in maintaining smoothness and quality. To suppress milk is to curtail fecundity or reeding quality, and to curtail or check breeding quality tends to unsex the animal. and, as a direct result, the females become coarse and masculine. They not only tend to become coarse and masculine in appearance, but coarse in substance and texture. The scant milker becomes a shy breeder, and grows gaudy and uneven in her flesh. It is a rare exception to find a Shorthorn that will carry its flesh smoothly and evenly to maturity, unless descended from good milking ancestry."

The Maine Experiment Station says that the food value of skimmilk is not properly appreciated. Five pounds or 21 quarts of he most important considerations in a week at a time. He knew where there skimmilk have about the same amount of the potato crop. While it can be was beef and pork, and corn or rye meal, if protein and very nearly the same food value as a pound of round steak, and two quarts have more protein and more nutrition than a quart of oysters. It is so readily assimilated that it does not long satisfy the cravings of hunger. It is most valuable when journal of the British Dairy Farmers' Association reports that 280 pounds of flour would take up 175 pounds of water, and lose 71 pounds in baking, making 336 pounds of bread. The same amount of flour took up 210 pounds of skimmilk, and shrunk 50 pounds n baking, making 440 pounds of bread.

same commercial value as the flour. The Maine Station tested the comparative

value of bread made with water and with about one per cent. more protein than the water bread. In a digestion test with a pepsin solution they differed but little, about ninety-four per cent. of each being digested. In soups, chowders and stews skimmilk will satisfactorily replace whole milk, also in quick biscuits, griddle cakes and most kinds of cakes, and if sour only one-half the amount of cream of tartar called for in the recipe for cake need be used. When sweet, skimmilk can be used tards, pumpkin and squash pies, and in preparing chocolate and cocoa, as well as many other things known to the housekeepers, for which they are accustomed to use the whole milk.

Doubling the Capacity of the Farm. A correspondent of an Eastern agricultthe great value of the corn crop in the form of ensilage in adding to the capacity of the

farm for the keeping of stock: "A farm that has been stocked to its Professor Curtis of the Iowa Experiment | fullest capacity with dairy animals for ten Station makes a statement which we never years, growing corn for ensilage, and purchasing nitrogenous grains, will be producour experience and observation, we should ginning if the business has been properly handled. Here is a profit in the production Suppressing milk secretion tends to of milk that is not always taken into account, and which should be credited to it." The above statement, at first thought, may appear to be most too large for common acceptance, yet much evidence in its truth-

> number of farmers in different States. From the writer's own experience and from those who are following out the plan outlined above, although perhaps not yet extending to ten years, it is being foun that the system is working most favorably n the direction of increased production of crops on the farm, which, of course, means the capacity for the keeping of more stock, and along with this the making of more manure with which to grow still larger

fulness could be produced from a goodly

The following out of this plan to its most profitable extent will mean having onefourth of the arable land at least in corn from year to year. This would make a fouryears rotation, with grass for hay only two of corn on an average would produce twelve tons of ensilage, which is often exceeded, and that the average of hav would be one and a half tons to the acre, with a longer rotation, and that, as it is claimed, three tons of ensilage are equal to one ton- of average hay in feeding value, then the ensilage from one acre would be equal to the hay from nearly three acres.

This would go some ways toward doubling the stock-keeping capacity of the farm, but this is not all the gain that would be obtained. The shorter rotation, in which there is more frequent plowing, cultivation taken with bread or used in cooking The and fertilizing for corn, with only from two means much larger crops than used to be obtained on the same acreage.

nitrogenous grains adds to the richness of the manure, and this means larger and better crops generally. I think the writer skimmilk, and found the milk bread had above quoted is about right in his conclusions in the matter. E. R. TOWLE.

Pure-Bred Bulls.

for Indian puddings, rice puddings, cus- the animals as good for all practical pur- as to size, shape and materials. poses as any in the market. Farmers who raise beef cattle are not breeders, but methods observed by the best breeders. They must recognize the fact that a herd quickly degenerates if left to itself. A very practical way to keep the animals from degenerating is to see that full-blooded ural journal has the following to say as to bulls head the flocks. A beef grower should have a herd on hand at all times large enough to warrant the expense of keeping such a bull must be had, and if raised on the farm it must meet all the requirements two-thirds, 3,476,213,440 pounds, were imof the case. Pure-bred bulls must be con- ported. Of the 985,568,640 pounds of sugar stantly added to the flock to prevent degeneration through inbreeding. The common cows obtained at a comparatively nominal cost will produce progeny that will partake of the characteristics of the sire sufficiently to make them first-class beef cattle.

Take even common scrup cows, with absolutely nothing except hardiness of constitution to recommend them, and breed them continuously to full-blooded bulls, and in the course of a few generations how few of the scrub characteristics will there be left? They will be bred out of them just as surely as the good characteristics of full-blooded stock will disappear under careless methods of breeding within a short time. We need to breed for purer and better stock, and if this is kept in view we are pretty sure to raise the standard of the herd. Farmers are not required to follow all the fine points which the professional breeder observes, bat it is necessary that they should realize the advantages of full-blooded males at the head of every herd. Money spent in this way will be amply returned. A little additional weeding out of the poorest cows of the herd, and the selection of the best for years in succession. Allowing that an acre further breeding, will be sufficient to accomplish the desired end. Minnesota. WALLACE SIMMONS.

Notes from Washington, D. C.

The Department of Agriculture has now in press Farmers' Bulletin No. 149, which is levoted to "Experiment Station Work." In it are described various subjects of in terest to farmers, among them being "The Value of Muck or Peat," as a fertilizer, as tested by the New Hampshire Experiment Station; "Improved Culture of Potatoes, being experiments by the Cornell Experiment Station; "The Farmer's Vegetable to three years in grass, instead of twice that Garden," in which is given data showlength of time according to the old methods, ing the cost of a vegetable garden which the farmer might conduct to supply his own table with fresh green truck And still another advantage will be the the year round; "The Shrinkage of As the four-pound loaf sells at ten cents for clover as a result of a shorter rotation. This planting and Manuring Muskmelons," from none of them up to the Boston standard.

Haricultural.

The Farming World of Toronto, Canada says that for the year ending Dec. 31, 1901, Canada exported bacon to Great Britain valued at \$4,607,545, against \$5,377,225 for the year previous, showing a decrease of \$769,680, whilst the shipments from the United States last year amounted to \$46,279,-255, as against \$37,459,715 for the year pre vious, showing an increase of \$8,819,540. And yet there are many agricultural papers in the United States that are urging each try to produce the lean hogs that may bring one or two cents a pound more in England, although the demand for them-decreased nearly sixteen per cent., while that for United States bacon from corn-fed hogs increased over twenty-one per cent. But this does not tell the whole story, for the price in our own markets is the one that most of the farmers have to sell by. On March 18 in Buffalo choice heavy hogs sold at \$6.80 per hundredweight, and light at \$6.30 to \$6.45. That does not look as if it would be advisable to send lean hogs to market. Many people are like the old man streak of lean, but I want a streak of fat and another streak of the same, only a little thicker." And that is what the working man wants in this country or in England, and if dyspeptics want lean meat there is usually enough of it sent to market.

The Prairie Farmer says that the Angora goat does not mature as fast as the sheep, but lives to a greater age. It is a browsing animal, getting its living from bushes, twigs, leaves and the bark of trees, with a preference for weeds over pasture grasses, and while the meat of the sheep is preferred to that of goat, the latter is rapidly growing in favor. But we learn from other papers that to get a large fleece and fat carcass from the goat, it is necessary to finish them off with about as good food as would be required by the sheep. We think it is with the goat as with the pigs of the man who bought a lot to root up the sward in his orchard, and that they might do so he thought he must feed them scantily. After a time he made complaint to a neighbor that they did not fatten as he expected them. "Well," said the neighbor, "you needn't think they are going to do fifty cents worth of work on twentyfive cents worth of feed, and get fat at it." Farmers in this section do not care much to have the twigs and bark eaten off their trees, though we know some pastures that might be benefited by having some of the bushes

It used to be said when we were young that a sheep with one lamb was more profitable than one with twins. Doubtless this was true then. The farmers who kept sheep did not think it necessary to give them any grain feed in the winter, or while particular as to the quality or the quantity of rough fodder given. Ifithey could find a little frost-bitten grass, weeds or briars to feed upon they were not thought to need much hay, and that not of the best, and no water if there was snow for them to nibble at. Lambs were dropped late and grew slowly. and if there was any season of high prices they were not ready for market then, even when there was but one lamb to be nourished by the ewe. Sheep ticks and sheep lice were often in evidence, and the ewe with two lambs could not be expected to bring them to very good condition. The "one good lamb" was not very good, but "better than two poor lambs" that were

Farmers have learned that the best hay is able to find a thing that would suit. "The only not too good for the sheep in winter, and them in addition, and some roots, if there is not ensilage. The ewe will give at least twice as much milk as the ewes we saw in the lambs are three or four weeks old they are invited to creep into the neighboring pen where the older ones could not enter, and help themselves to an extra feed of grain to get them fat earlier, or hasten their growth. Thus the sheep that has twins may raise as good lambs as the ewe that has

This being the case, the sheep breeder should take particular note of the twinbearing ewes, and of the lambs from them, that they may be reserved for breeding purposes. This should and probably will encourage the habit of bearing twin lambs until that will be the rule rather than the exception. We believe if this practice were followed for five or ten years the annual increase would be 175 per cent. at least, instead of 115 to 125 per cent., the latter being now called a large increase. If one has many sheep and not an extraordinary memtheir lambs in some way, though it be by only a nick or a hole punched in the ear. The handsomest sheep in the flock may not be the best breeder, and probably will not be the best milker and able to bring up her lambs in the best shape.

BUTTER MARKET ADVANCING.

There has not yet been increase enough in the production of butter in New England or New York to keep butter prices down, while the Western markets report a scarcity there, and there is an advance of at least one cent a pound here on good grades, and lower grades are scarcely to be found in the market. No dealer wants to offer extra creamery at less than 31 cents, and some of those who handle Western are getting 311 to 32 cents for the best marks. Best marks of Eastern and Northern firsts do not often reach above 29 to 30 cents, but some Western firsts are 30 to 31 cents, and seconds at 28 to 29 cents. Boxes and prints in fair demand at 31 to 32 cents for extra creamery, 29 to 30 cents for extra dairy, 27 to 28 cents for fair to good. Fresh made renovated scarce at 28 to 29 cents, and fair to good lots sell at 26 to 27 cents. Vermont or New York extra dairy brings 29 to be hard to find anything offering at less than 26 cents, and if one took it home it might be more difficult to be suited with it. Jobber want at least two cents above the prices we

The receipts of butter at Boston for the week ending April 12 were 13,349 tubs and 14,649 boxes, a total of 619,206 pounds, against 616,795 pounds the previous weel and 895,492 pounds for corresponding week last year. This statement shows very little increase on the week before, and about onethird less than a year ago.

The exports of butter from Boston for the week were nothing, against 30,100 pounds corresponding week last year. From New

York the exports were only 144 packages. The stock of butter in the Quincy Market Cold Storage Company's warehouse is reduced to 1653 tubs, and the Eastern Company holds only 54 tubs, which indicates a total stock here of only 1707 tubs, against 15,733 tubs same time last year.

Two Maine David Harums.

He has made his pile in the commission bus ness—the Boston man has. In thinking it over the other day he allowed to himself that it was time to have a little fun with the world after a life of hard work. He reckoned that a pair of week almost that the farmers of the United States should cease feeding corn to their hogs, although it is the cheapest and most fattening grain they can have (the present year being a possible exception), and try to produce the lean hogs that the speed way air ought to be made to buzz loudly enough in his ears to sound like celestial music

So when he heard that horse buyer Ben Cogar see him. Cogan—his name is something else, but I'll not tell you what—Cogan pronounces i "hass," and he has a lift at the corner of hi mouth, and when he cocks his eye through the smoke of his cigar and looks at a man or a " hass " he becomes a human Crookes' tube with

'It isn't as easy pickin' up hasses in Maine as it is to find stones to throw at hens," said he to the Boston man; "not the kind of hasses that know what to do when they get leather under their tails. You can find hasses in plenty that will get so interested in four quarts of oats they we knew when young. He said, "People lake about pork with a streak of fat and a lit's all down hill. But I think there's still some thing buried under one or two compost heaps up in Maine. I'll let you know in a day or so.'

Cogan went home and consulted his side part ner, Uncle Jim Webb. Uncle Jim had a pai mated up, chin-bumping chestnuts that pawed and snorted and wriggled and pranced. "Take any hoss with a vivid mem'ry," says Uncle Jim, "and ye can make a knee actor out of him in ess'n tew weeks." This pair stood the partners \$350 only, for the horses had been picked up green in up-country barnyards. Cogan took them into Boston, stabled them for two days, with swipes to keep busy on their coats, and then he called around to see the prospective customer. When they were walking down to the stable Cogan said: "To get all there is in this for you, you've got to throw the style on in about the right way. If you're going to make any impression out the on the speedway you need a long white overcoat and goggles and fixin's to match." He took the man into a store and fitted him out with the Cogan idea of driving habiliments. With these clothes on him the Boston man felt as though he had been born in a box stall. He was prepared to talk any man to a standstill on speed producers and blood traits. While they were walking down where the chestnuts were stabled, he even disputed Cogan when the latter asserted that Skyrocket, by Starmatch, out of Sight, took his erratic qualities from the sire instead of the dam. When the Boston man braced up in this manner, Cogan cast a look at the big pearl buttons on the new white overcoat, and allowed that perhaps the other was right. Cogan was saving his breath for the pair in the stable. As a result of his produce he unleaded them on the Roston. his prudence, he unloaded them on the Boston man for \$1500.

Then Time whipped up for a few weeks The next time Cogan came to Boston the com mission merchant called on him. He wasn't wearing his white coat that day, and he allowed that he would be willing to sell that pair of horses.
"I like them," said he, "but my wife doesn't.
She thinks I'm too sporty. She keeps at me all the time, and there isn't any way of shutting her

"When wimmen folks git out and run 'round they were suckling the lambs, or to provide any extra feed for the lambs while they were growing. In fact, they were not very "If you go to grabbin' at the webbin's or shakin' blankets at 'em they'll run all the harder. I know how it is myself. What do you want to do?

> "I'd like to get hold of a good, big, up-headed, road hoss," said the Boston man. "If I could turn in the pair on the trade, so much the better. But I've got to have a good, big, slammin' hoss, if I'm only goin' to be allowed to have one." "Don't blame ye a mite," said Cogan. "But

such hasses are mighty skerce these times in Maine. Alfred Vanderbilt has been up there and even with his roll he didn't git jest what he vanted. But still I'll see what can be done " Uncle Jim, and inquired if he had anything of the rangy sort in the stable. Uncle Jim had one that he had taken in trade, and which stood him a bit under \$250. As soon as Cogan had assurance of Maine. All the way down Cogan was warning that time things have changed. him that the chances were against them being

> out and fine-tooth the underbrush." They made their first stop at Augusta Nothing there! Then Cogan loaded the Boston man into a team and jaunted him through Vassalboro, China and Palermo, following down hints that were given them as to this farmer or that having such a horse as they were looking for. But, though they drove here and there and looked at each animal that was spoken of, they found nothing to suit. Cogan knew well that they wouldn't. For three days they scoured the

"It won't do any hurt to run up to Waterville." said Cogan, "though that place has been cleaned Widener, Morgan and those fellers. I train from there and go home.'

ille. Cogan kept the visitor busy looking at skates." He knew where are They put in one day looking around Waterocated, and he carefully kept the Boston man out of those districts. There were one or two narrow escapes, when they just missed meeting Hod" Nelson with some of his fine stock, but Cogan each time rushed his man down a by street. The second day, in the forenoon, a man came into the hotel and was introduced by Cogan to the Boston buyer. They fell into talk on horses and the man from the Hub related his tale of

woe.
"Why don't you go over into Winslow and see bet that big horse of his is just what you are looking for."

n't you go near Jim Webo," cried Cogan. 'He's an old pirate, and I never knew him to

"It won't do any hurt to look at this one," counselled the Waterville man. "I really think it's what your friend is looking for."

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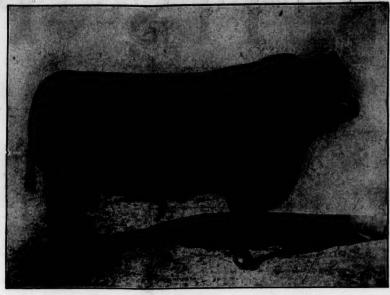
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Owned by Charles E. Fisher.

"Well, I'll tell ye he don't want to have any truck with old Jim Webb," said Cogan. "Webb is a hog, and I'll bet if we go over there he'll say he's got that hoss laid up for some one else, or he won't sell or something of the kind. I never got any satisfaction tryin' to do bus'ness with Jim Webb."

" I think it will be all right to go over and look 'round," said the Boston man. "It's only a short drive, and there's no tellin' what we may find." "You can't do any business after ye git there,"

"I never saw the man yet I couldn't do bus'nes with," said the Boston man, evidently rather nettled. "You musn't let your own prejudices stand in the way of other people, Cogan."

The Boston man ordered a team and Cogan

went along, grumbling about the mea Half a dozen horses were trotted out and looked over, but the Boston man said they wouldn't suit.
"I'd like to look at that big one there," he said

"No use to trot that one out," said Webb. "You wouldn't like him. Besides, I've promised him to Widener's man of Philadelphia."

"I guess my money's just as good as Wide-ner's," snapped the Boston visitor. "You needn't think I'm a tin-horn sport without money to pay for what I want. I'm willing to pay the price for a good thing if I want it, and I've got the money o pay, too."
"I don't want ye to go away mad," said

Uncle Jim, sullenly. "Ye can look at the horse, of course, but ye stand jest as much chance of buyin' him as ve do to buy the scenery here. "What did I tell ye," growled Cogan, when Uncle Jim went to bring out the horse. "He's a blame old hog. Ye can't do business with him."
The Boston man was red behind the ears.
"You watch me," he said.

The big horse was a strapper. He was well set up and smooth, and to the Boston man, who had been carefully led up against bone piles for the most of a week, he seemed like a cross between Antares and Bucephalus. Uncle Jim ween Antares and Bucepnaius. Uncle Jim growled some more when the Boston man asked to have the horse hitched into a wagon, but he compiled. It was a narrow-seated, light-wheeled cart, and when they took their seats Uncle Jim crowded the Boston man about half over the rail of the low-backed perch.

The big bay was jogged slowly up the road. For two weeks Uncle Jim had jogged the horse up the road in that place, had whirled him at a certain bush and had then larruped him with the whip. The big horse had one of the characteristics that Uncle Jim as a trainer required;

that was a vivid memory. A rod or so from the suggestive clump of bushes

"He's a blame high-life critter," confided Uncle Jim, "and he hasn't been out for a few days. He hain't rank at all, but still he does like to go. Hold on to your hat and I'll let him out a link." around in a short circle with the dart of a pickerel. His vivid memory was working, even if the

The Boston man clung to the edge of the naring. He felt by the rush of air past his ears that he was taking a most trampalar. of a mile down the road Uncle Jim " So-ed " and

Whoa-ed" the horse to a standstill. Boston man booked the pebbles out of his mous "I'm goin' to ask you a fair question. Mr

Webb," said he. "What do you ask for that "I'll answer you just as fair." replied Uncle Jim. "I ask \$2500 for him. And he's promised

at that." They were deep in the argument when they 'This man has insisted on comin' over to see you him half decent. He's got as good a pair of horses of 'em because of special pers'nal reasons. Give

" Wal, if he's so blamed set on the hoss. I'll take some reesks and disappoint my customer," at last said Uncle Jim. "I'll take the pair and " After a half hour's appeal by Cogan, Uncle

Jim reluctantly accepted \$750 in crisp bills and a bill of sale of the pair in the city. alter, the two David Harums went to the back of the hay.—Holman F. Day, in Boston Sunday

-The whitening of hair, so familiar to us, ha not been easy to explain. In a recent study of the subject, E. Metchnikoff has found that pigcocytes, or white blood corpuscles, which absorb ent and transfer it elsewhere. In whitthe pigment and its roots the phagocytes filled with pigments are numerous, while they gradually disappear as the process progresses, and are almost completely absent in perfectly white hair. This discovery of the part played by phagocytes sheds light on various puzzling facts. It showsfor instance, that the sudden turning white of of increased activity set up in the phagocytes

Many have wondered whether the ostrich felt pain during the plucking of his feathers. The process is both simple and painless, says an exchange. Over the head of the ostrich is placed a long bag with a breathing hole in one end. One ds the bird while another cuts with shear the long feathers, only those of the wings and tail being taken. The short feathers, being fipe are pulled out without pain, as they would soon drop in the course of nature. The stumps of those that are cut remain in until three weeks netimes the bird picks the stumps out herself. The feathers on the back and abd drop off. The teathers of the male bird are the

more valuable.

—In this country the unhealthy feather bed is being driven out by the healthier mattress, which also rules in America. French beds are noted for their hardness, and German beds are so ridiculously short that foreign visitors are often much too big for them. Many Norwegian beds are made to pull out from recesses. The ham mock rules in South and Central America. Japuse low bedsteads, often elaborately carved. Of all people the easiest to suit in the way of sleep ing quarters are negroes. An African negro, like a wild animal, can curl up anywhere.

—In many places the great forests of the Philippines, which are estimated to cover at least twenty million, and perhaps forty million acres, are at present inaccessible through lack of roads. In these forests more than six hundred species of trees have already been enumerated. Some of

—Heat exercises a powerful influence on rocks deeply buried below the earth's surface, chiefly by means of heated water and steam. In this way rocks have been very much altered or " met hosed." The crystalline schists have thus rought to their present state by a series of all changes due to heat to have the schief of the schie chemical changes due to heat, and there is no doubt that they were once ordinary deposits of

-Cumulus clouds vary enormously in size but so long as they remain of moderate dimen sions in fine weather, they indicate a continu ance of brightness. But, when, in hot weather they grow exceptionally large, they give warning of storms, with high temperature- and with great certainty when they assume a dome-like shape.

—It is said that the human body cannot sink

—It is said that the human body cannot sink in Great Sait Lake; certain it is that even the inexperienced swimmer finds no difficulty in floating upon its waters. This miniature ocean is picturesquely situated among peaks of the Wasatch range; is ninety miles long by forty miles wide, and is dotted by innumerable grassy slands. Boats for service on these briny waters have to be constructed especially for that nur. have to be constructed especially for that pur-pose, as a craft that would sink to water line on the ocean would ride so high as to be top-heavy and unsafe on Great Salt Lake. The most paradoxical fact relating to this body of water is that it is a sea almost a mile above sea level.

-Professor Tyndall used to explain to popu lar audiences, with the aid of a brilliant experiment, that the blue color of the sky is owing to floating particles of invisible dust, that break up and scatter the short waves, which are the blu waves, of light. This, as a recent writer in Knowledge shows, occurs principally at a great elevation, where the atmospheric dust is ex-tremely fine, while in the lower regions of the air, where the dust is coarser, the scattering affects all the rays or colors alike. The brilliant fringes of clouds, seen nearly in the direction of the sun, are largely due to dust, which especially accumu lates in the neighborhood of clouds, and refracts the sunlight around their edges.

—A healthy plant will not only add to the purity of the air but will restore life-giving properties to that which has become vitiated, for it will thrive, provided it has as much as seven to eight per cent. of carbonic acid gas. Too much carbonic acid gas, on the other hand, is injurious, even to plants. That which is called breathing, in a plant, is also a sort of digestion, the carbon eing food that is built into vegetable tissue, and if too much is given the plant is gorged and suffers from a surfeit, while on the other hand it may be starved, and the whole plant shows the effect of the indigestion by looking sickly, for it has no stomach, but performs its digestion with its whole substance.

-The experiments conducted under the con trol of the German government on the military railroad between Berlin and Zossen have thus far, according to a report from United States Consul-General Mason, resulted in the production of a speed of 93.2 miles per hour with electric traction. The current of the three-phase system is supplied from suspended wires. The experi ments are not finished, but before a higher speed can be safely attained, it is said, changes must be

lia, 1200 miles away. -Silk is the strongest of all vegetable or aninal threads. It is three times as strong as a flaxen thread of the same size.

Since 1898 a fleet of battleships, cruisers and torpedo boats, stronger than the two fleets that quered the ships of Spain, has been added to teen battleships, six armored cruisers, three semi nonitors, twenty-three torpedo boats, sixteen torpedo boat destroyers and seven submarine vessels, five battleships, twelve destroyers. twenty-three torpedo boats and four " other vessels will be finished this year.

many years old, and as solid as rock. A tributary of the Lena has underneath the soil which form the bed of the river a bed of pure ice over nine feet thick.

Out of the Dam of Merry Maiden EDITOR MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN:

There is no doubt that Costa Rica, 21 pounds ounces, the dam of Merry Maiden, was a great we have ever seen. We wish to report the re-Farm 127545, that was made last year, and through oversight has not been published before.

Brown Bessie's Son. She is a big cow, has a very strong constitution, her udder is large and is se off by good length teats placed well apart. On April 5, 1901, she dropped us a fine helfer calf by Volco of Hood Farm. After getting her out on pasture she did so well we decided to try her again for a butter record. So from May 23 to 29 this time she gave 258 pounds 4 ounces milk from which was hade 17 pounds 15½ ounces of marketable butter, salted one ounce to the pound. Her grain ration per day was 3½ pounds bran, 2½ pounds corn meal, 2½ pounds ground oats, 1 pound oatmeal and 1 pound cottonseed meal. Besides making a good weekly test, Brown Bessie 18th has proven her worth as a dairy cow, as she has milked for us in nine months 2008 pounds 5 ounces that tested 463. months 7306 pounds 5 ounces, that tested 467 Maiden have already produced great results. This is being thrice proved by the three sons of Merry Maiden, by Brown Bessie's Son. Lowell, Mass.

Abortion Prevented Saved a Calf - Saved a Foal. "I lost four calves and had three more cows that showed signs of abortion. One lost her calf the year Hood

Abortion before at a little over months. She was abou

Cure 7 months along and he udder was badly swollen I gave her Hood Farm Abortion Cure as

directed for three weeks. The swelling all left her and two months later she dropped the best calf on the farm. I had a mare that showed signs of abortion. Gave her this remedy and she came around all right and foaled a living colt." R. C. THOMPSON, Dows, Iowa.
Two sizes—\$1 and \$2.50. Large four times Two sizes—\$1 and \$2.50. Large rour times dollar size. 25c. additional to any railroad express point in the U. S. Send for pamphlets on Abortion and Failure to Breed.

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BOSTON AGENTS,

Literature.

"Love in Its Tenderness" is the first book which we remember from the pen of J. R. Aitken, but when to the descriptive power and charm of sentiment shown in these short stories of Scotch life this writer shall have added plot-power and greater strength in characterization, he may be expected to do work justly comparable to that of his gifted countryman, J. M. Barrie. The present stories are almost sketches, but the leep religious faith and the lofty idealism which they reflect make them noteworthy. The book's title comes from the poetic

Truth in its beauty and love in its tenderness, These are the offerings to lay on his shrine. The selection quoted truthfully indicates

the spirit of the book. Fragmentary as the stories are, they show talent, and are decidedly worth while. [D. Appleton & Co., Louisa M. Alcott's "Little Women," has long been one of the half-dozen juveniles ost in demand at the New York Public

Library, but it remained for Arthur E. Bostwick, chief of the circulation department of that institution, to ascertain for the boy and girl patrons their reasons for this preference. In his report he states that: Miss Alcott is much liked for her naturalness. 'Her boys and girls are more like real boys and girls," says one answer. Others say "her stories are more natural," "her stories are more real than anybody's,,' " she seems to understand girls and their ways," it is so much like our own lives," likes this author because her books "are -New Zealand's nearest neighbor is Austra and another, "because they are not full of religion." Still another, a boy, says quaintly spoke and wrote pure and undefield that he likes Alcott "because she tells of merry hearts in the house." [Little, Brown

> A very diverting story of stage life in the middle of the last century is this Frederic S. Isham's "The Strollers." The joys and sorrows, hardships and pleasures, temptations and rewards of precarious playing, has in no recent book been better described. The novel has a good plot, plenty of color and incident, and furnishes besides an admirable picture of the life of its time. The prologue shows Drury Lane in London, with "Adrienne Lecouvreur" being pr duced, and from that time to the last pages of the book, where Constance and her soldier-lover come to understand each other in distant New Orleans, the interest of the reader does not once flag. The character of the book's leading lady, as well as of her friend Susan, is cleverly and convincingly drawn. Nor are the men neglected. The oldierly Saint Prosper, the patroon Mauville, the degenerate Marquis, the jovial Barnes and the weak-brained Straws, are alike real people with strongly marked characteristics. [The Bowen Merrill Company, Indianapolis.]
> Stephen Phillips' "Ulysses" and Benja-

min Kidd's "The Principles of Western Civilization" have been published this week by the Macmillan Company. Two notable books!

A large number of the reviewers of Hester Blair" have remarked that the story and its style of construction seemed well adapted to stage production. It may be said that the book comes most honestly by this noticeable quality. "Hester Blair was written for the stage under the title of its principal male character, "Slack Dorkins," and was accepted by a well-known New York manager. He laid it aside for future use, but before ready to make the production he encountered failures with two plays, each one of which happened to depend upon a church scene for one of the strongest dramatic climaxes. As the manager superstitiously attributed his trouble to the church scenes, and as the same lifficulty was to be encountered in "Slack Dorkins," he asked Mr. Carson, the author, to either eliminate the church cene or submit another play. Mr. Carson took his play, rewrote it for book publication, and "Hester Blair" was the popu lar result. Those who have read the book will readily understand how the church scene could not be eliminated. The C. M. Clark Company, who were so fortunate in placing their dramatization of "Quincy Adams Sawyer," will probably see to it that when "Hester Blair" is dramatized it does not get into the hands of a theatrical do other people. They make manager who is superstitious.

"A Life of Napoleon I.," by John Holland Rose, the well-known English historian, with photogravure frontispiece and many illustrations, is likely to arouse curiperspective has heretofore been satisfactorily proved, and he has heregiven us admir-

ably scholarly work resting upon the most recent contributions to the subject. The writer has evidently not only followed the sources closely, but has also formed his own independent opinion upon a number of important points. Particular commendation is called for by the author's good perspective. It is a work that is likely to find an appreciative public. The author, while aiming at a scholarly exposition, has also succeeded in being readable, and ought to appeal to any fairly serious reader, whether he knows anything of the times in question or not, before he takes up the book. To one familiar already with the traditional story of Napoleon's life, it will serve to correct inveterate errors and misapprehensions. The many fine illustrations are of great interest, and naturally enhance the beauty of the two volumes. [The Macmillan Company. New York city.]

"The Law of Growth and Other Sermons." by Phillips Brooks, is welcomed not simply cause we loved him when he used to preach to the vast crowds gathered in Trinity Church. As one looks over the present colection one sees clearly that what the man had to say had a value of its own, an appeal quite apart from his personality and the magnetism of his pulpit eloquence. All the generalities about the stupidity of sermons disappear as one reads these addresses. Phillips Brooks is so much a man of our own age, and he knew so well the peculiar temptations of the rushing city life of which we are a part, that his discussions of such questions as she The Spiritual Struggle, The Power of an understands children's feelings." One girl Uncertain Future, The Holiness of Duty, The Danger of Success, are vital, inspi spoke and wrote pure and undefiled English. And seldom does one find in his work three consecutive paragraphs barren of classical or literary allusion. In a word these are such sermons as one seldom meets. | Published by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York city.

Several seasonable books, published by G. W. Dillingham Company, New York, are of especial note, including "Old Jed Prouty," Richard Golden and Mary C. Francis; Norman Holt," by Gen. Charles King; A Master of Fortune." by Cutcliffe Hyne; Presbrey.

Hood Farm Bull for Mississippi

Last fall, Mr George Wheatley of Greenists., paid a visit to Hood Farm. He was bull out of a great Combination cow. Aft ing over the herd carefully, he decided to take the calf that Miss Helen Brice was carrying provided it was of the right sex. She had be to Merry Maiden's Son, and on Dec dropped a solid-colored bull, that we on of Miss Helen Brice to go into M All her calves have been very showy, and vidual merit. We would like to mention

On his sire's side he is a grands Brown Bessie and Merry Maid Helen Brice is a daughter of Diplo ounces, a daughter of Upright Treasure is out of the grand old ow, Mercuriana, 17 pounds 101 ounce of three in the list, and Mercurian

Miss Helen Brice has a butter r pounds 11 ounces made from 30 ounces milk, and she gave as high 10 ounces, which tested 642 pounds 85 per cent. butter. In two year 21,149 pounds testing 1247 pounds 8 per cent. butter. In three years b ounds 8 ounces 85 per cent. butter consecutive years she has given 37 ounces milk, testing 2185 pounds 8 per cent. butter. It will thus be unces of 85 per cent. butter.

We do not see how a bull out of si Vheatley certainly has a prize.

uted gratis for advertising purpose

-In pointing out ways to incre. Miller, calls attention to some in iarities of the Chinese people. It is traits, he says, to handle the thing carefully, and for this reason they is dramatized it and poorly made articles last much seems to us a flimsy way, and are cal. Large quantities of old scrap ported o China to be worked over useful rticles in the small blace love of he Chinese for pictures at ments causes them to buy cheap article kind, such as in our country can only

Doultry.

Practical Poultry Points.

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census reports say that in the States h reported the value of poultry and produced in 1899, it was from about oneth to one-sixth of the total value of all products, ranging from 8.1 per cent. in e to 16.7 per cent. in Rhode Island. Of otal value of all animal products, it ed from about one-fifth to one-third, ng from 18.9 per cent. in New Hampto 37.2 per cent. in Delaware.

ratio between the value of the poultry hat of the eggs produced during the s worthy of note. The egg production worth 68.1 per cent. of the value of both and poultry produced in Maine, more 60 per cent. in other New England s, 46.1 per cent. in New Jersey and 45 nt. in Delaware.

omparison may be made between the ase in the production of eggs during en years from 1880 to 1890, and the inin the following ten years, 1890 to The increase during the former dec-Maine was 33 per cent; in the latter, cent. In New Hampshire-former. cent; latter, 39 per cent. In Massaetts-former, 36 per cent.; latter 45 per Rhode Island-former, 29 per cent.; 59 per cent. In New Jersey-former. r cent.; latter, 49 per cent., and in ware, during the former decade, 56 per cent., and in the latter, 61 per cent.

Those poultry keepers who try to force their hens to lay during the winter, when eggs are selling at high prices, and then use their eggs in the spring to hatch out chickens, really have no right to find fault if they have a large share of infertile eggs. The forcing process, or without it, the prolifieacy of the hen has so reduced her vitality that her eggs must be infertile, or the germs so weak that the chicks die in the shell, or still worse, they linger along, dying when young, or if kept alive by care are so lacking in what we usually call strong constitutions that they grow and mature slowly. All of these conditions may be found in the eggs of the same hen if she has been producing eggs freely during the winter months Whether this trouble comes most frequently in the eggs of the pullet that begins to lay in decide, and perhaps it is about equal in

While we would not select or even use the three or four first eggs from a pullet, we should take the eggs from pullets or old fowl that began to lay in February for March hatching, and from those that did not lay until March for setting in April or May, rather than those of the birds that had been laying well all winter, if our success was to depend upon the number of chickens that were hatched out and raised to matur-It may be well to use eggs from the hens that can make a record of two hundred eggs or more in a year, with a view to inof eggs, unless they had been taking a vacation of a month or more.

As we are not infallible, and have not experimented on this especial point, we may be wrong, but when we had pure-bred fowl, and sold eggs for setting, we usually had poor reports from the eggs of early-hatched pullets, that had laid fairly well in winter, and good ones from the eggs of laterhatched birds, that did not begin to lay until nearly spring, and other poultry keepers could tell the some story. Some will not, because they want to sell their February eggs, knowing that the demand is better tor eggs for setting in March and April among se who are working for early broilers, and to some this idea will be entirely new, excepting that they know eggs do not hatch as well in February and March as later in

O. W. Mapes, who keeps hens enough to grains to which was added wheat bran and middlings, meat meal and bone flour, so as to give a nutritive ration of one part of protein to between five and six parts carbo hydrates. Not only is the dealer having good success in the sales of it to other poultry keepers, but Mr. Mapes says he prefers to buy it instead of mixing it himself for both be more satisfactory if he told the proportions in which it was mixed, and assured us that he paid the same price for the mixture as others, and received no share of the profits of the sales. Of course, it would be perfectly right that he should get a profit for preparing the for-mula, if it is a good one, but this method of advertising it looks too much like the "red albumen" scheme to have place in an agricultural paper. As we know something t these prepared foods for poultry, hogs attle, we will say that most of them some merit and one who has a dozen of hens might do well to buy them if were a well-balanced ration, or if they calculated to balance the ration of meal and bran by using a certain proin the mash, but for one who has enough to expect one thousand eggs a we think the mixing of two hundred s for two thousand hens could be done conomically at home than the manuarers would mix and sell it.

writer in Reliable Poultry Journal tells conze turkey hen which laid twenty and then wanted to sit. She was given en eggs, and began to lay again before ad hatched out her litter, and conlaying while she was caring for her until she had laid fifty-four more eggs. seventy-four in all during one sea-We think she has broken the record, we had one which came very near number. We have lost the book in we kept the record, so cannot be But she did not set at all. Her eggs atched under hens, but she took of twelve or fifteen young poults and them in good condition when we took om the hens and gave them to her.

that has fermented has no place in altry yard, or should have none, and cludes both house and city swill. It that hens will eat it, and often greedthey lack for meat and vegetables, for seems to lack in organs of taste or out the soured food not only causes om diarrhœa in chickens and in older often fatal to the chickens, but it early decay of both meat and eggs hose that have been fed on it. This objection to the green cut bone so recommended by many. It is not s easy in a country town to get bone and meat fresh from the market every day in which the meat has not been spoiled by too long keeping, and the same is true of fish. Both impart a disagreeable flavor to

eggs and meat if not sweet when fed, which grows worse rapidly after they have been kept a few days. The dried beef scraps or desiccated fish are better, but they should have a bright look and a greasy feeling, as those treated with naphtha to get out the grease are not as good.

Chickens and Eggs.

Chickens and eggs have long been con sidered one of the minor crops of the farm, and only indifferent success has been attained because systematic effort has not been made to get the most out of them. If we devote the same attention to their needs as we do to the main crops we will soon find that instead of a minor crop chickens and eggs may easily lead all others for a great many localities. The man or woman who accepts this doctrine, and then proceeds to carry it into effect, will soon realize that there are surer returns than in half the other farm products. There must be experience enough to make the handling of chickens on a wholesale scale of course. With two or three thousand hens on the farm one stands in a fair way of making a good income. But that means careful methods and study. Let it be understood, however, that chicken raising cannot be entirely separated from farming. We farm to raise the chickens. That is, we must raise grass for the chickens, fruits, grain and vegetables. To make these thoroughly profitable we need a number of cows, for skimmilk and warm milk are an essential part of the food of chickens.

The ideal poultry farm is one where the chief commercial crop is chickens and their eggs, but where grass, grain, fruit and a few cows are raised. The owner of a poultry farm should raise all the summer fruits needed for the table, all the vegetables that bark of a young tree than of the limb of can be eaten at home, with enough for the poultry, all the grass he will need for the years, we can give no further report, but chickens, and hay for wintering a few cows, and all the milk and butter for home use.

Here we have one crop helping another. We the mice have girdled. And if the are held firm, while clover and other low plant a few acres of clover, which gives mice are likely to be plenty next year, grades have been a little dull and buyers and grist mills aggregated 666,436,141 bushels. the chickens fresh green food in the season and good hay for winter. The fruits before the snow comes with a solution of supply the table with what we need, and Paris green or arsenate of lead, from the grades. supply the table with what we need, and then add to the diet of the chickens. In such a system

Paris green or arsenate of lead, from the snow-likewise the vegetables lessen the cost of our living, and give to the egg layers the pet cats out of the orchard, for a dead mouse killed by poison would possibly kill a cat of the vegetables.

Boston received 530 cars of hay, of which 249 were billed for export, and 25 cars of by one country during a period of only straw. Corresponding week last year 309 cars of hay, of which 55 were billed for except at the value of the horses exported by the United the fall, or the older hens that begin at the same time, we have no data upon which to mercial crops, and everything should contribute directly toward this, but the other crops should be raised in sufficient quantity to supply what is demanded for home use. A farm conducted in this way is ANNIE C. WEBSTER. bound to pay. Pennsylvania.

Dorticultural.

Orchard and Garden. Press reports say forty-eight barrels of apple seed from Chatenay, France, were cleared at the local customs house Thursday. This is part of regular importations crease the natural production of eggs, but of apple seed, which come from France to after they had laid the first hundred we the big apple men of Kansas and Missouri. should expect but few chickens for a clutch | The French seed is said to grow hardier stock. The consignment received this week made 230 bushels, and most of it went to Shawnee and Franklin counties in Kansas.

mice in the apple orchards. In what is

known as the Sua Life orchard, near Athel-

stan, it is said that two thousand trees are affected by having the bark gnawed by mice under the snow drifts, and those who wrapped the trees in tarred paper fared but little better than those who did not, as the mice found a place, either above or below it, where they could get in to gnaw the bark. The paper says it is not yet known if many if the trees are seriously injured or not This must depend much upon the treatment they receive. A plaster of fresh cow manure or of clay,—or a mixture of both is better, is both are to be had,-put over he O. W. Mapes, who keeps hens enough to girdled place, and bound around with a bit sell about a crate of eggs a day, and hopes of burlap or other cloth to hold it in place bark will form over that. A few years may be needed for this, but if the bandage is kept on, the tree will continue to grow, perhaps more slowly, and to yield fruit, perhaps more abundantly, than before. But it may not be as long lived as if this had not occurred. We would not venture an opinion on this, having no facts to base it upon, excepting such as have been brought out by the girdling of grapevines to bring the fruit to earlier maturity, and in those cases only branches have been girdled, and then it has been thought best to cut such branches and let others take their place. But we know the above remedy, applied in season, will give a new growth of bark. We had the limb of an apple tree, some four inches in diameter, that crossed the orchard. We thought it did, and had often been tempted to cut it off, but when it bothered us we had not the saw at hand. When we saw what had been done, we plastered the wound with a mixture of clay and black mud, tied a bit of an old bag around it, and left it. That limb lived until the bag rotted and fell off, when the bark under it was apparently whole and sound, though looking more like the

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A THOROUGHBRED BLACK ANGORA CAT.

Some idea of the amount of ice that may and does accumulate on trees may be gathered from the report in a New York paper of the effects of the snow and ice storm there on Feb. 21. A cherry tree limb which was broken off weighed 10½ pounds with the ice on it, and when ice and snow was removed it weighed one pound. A peach limb weighed twenty pounds when it fell, and two pounds after the ice and melted off. An apple-tree limb that weighed but three pounds had forty pounds of ice on it when it broke. And the damage was not confined to fruit trees were badly broken by the ice and snow that adhered to their branches, and the damage in this way was great in New York and Pennsylvania, and extended in some cases the break was about as clean From Canada comes reports of a plague of as a cut with a saw. Old orchards and the young orchards, where the trees were split down at the main branches, will scarcely repay the trouble of trying to save them, but some of those which lost a few limbs may be saved by making clean, smooth cuts of the broken limbs with saw, shears or knife, and then protecting the severed end with a strip of cotton cloth dipped in hot grafting wax, as advised for grafting. Bush fruits that bent under their load there generally saved by resting on the snow that was piled around them.

> A basket of peaches and another of plums from Cape Colony, South Africa, were recently offered in Philadelphia, the peaches at \$1 each, and the plums at fifty cents each. They are reported as looking very fine, but the newspaper reporters did not

Vegetables in Boston Market. There is a fair trade in vegetables, although the prices are high. Old beets are selling at \$1.50 a box if firm and sound, and new Southern or hothouse \$1.75 to \$2 a dozen bunches. Carrots firm at \$1 a box, or per dozen bunches. Parsnips steady at 50 to 60 cents a box, and flat turnips 40 to 50 cents. Yellow turnips 90 cents to \$1 a barrel, and white French \$1 to \$1.25. Onions are firmer for sound stock, with nearby scarce at \$1 to \$1.25 a box, and Newbury-port \$3.75 to \$4.50 a barrel, Havana \$2.35 a crate, Egyptian \$2.75 a bag, and Baltimore new 75 cents a basket, with some bunches now at \$4 to \$5 a hundred. Leek and chives at 75 cents a dozen and shallots was girdled about six inches wide, by some one who might have thought it hung too low across the foot path where they a box for Western, and \$1.50 to \$1.75 a case for Florida. Salsify steady at 75 cents to \$1 a dozen. Artichokes \$1.50 to \$1.75 a bushel, and French \$3.50 a dozen. Cucumbers in but moderate supply at \$7 to \$8 per hundred for No. 1 and \$4 to \$5 for No. 2. Florida peppers \$2 to \$2.50 a crate, and egg plant \$4 to \$4.50 a case. Hothouse tomatoes 10 to 15 cents a pound and Florida \$2 to \$3 a crate. Hubbard squash is now selling at \$6.50 to \$7.50 a hundred pounds and marrow at \$4.50, with Southern summer at \$1.25 to \$2 a crate. California asparagus in demand at \$5 to \$6 a dozen bunches, Southern not coming very good. A little of the large sells at \$4 to \$4.50, small at \$2 to \$3 and culls at \$1 to \$1.50. Rhubarb forced is 6 to 7 cents a pound, and California \$2.25 to \$2.50 a case. Mushrooms scarce at 7 cents to \$1 a pound.

Native cabbages at \$1.25 to \$1.50 a barrel and choice Florida new from \$2.25 to \$2.75 a barrel crate. Some hothouse cauliflowers at \$4 to \$5 a dozen. Kale 40 to 50 cents a barrel. Southern spinach \$1 to \$1.50 a barrel and some native at 50 to 60 cents a box. Lettuce \$2 to \$2.50 a bushel box. Beet greens 85 cents to \$1 a box, parsley \$1 to \$1.25 and dandelions down to 40 or 50 cents. Romaine \$1 a dozen and escarol scarce at \$1.50. Florida string beans green from \$1.50 to \$2.50 a crate and wax \$2.50 to \$3. Florida peas \$2 to \$3 a crate or about \$5 a stem.

Receipts of potatoes have been rather noderate, and prices are firm. Aroostook Green Mountains are 93 to 95 cents for gium \$1.75 to \$2, with small demand. There are but few sweet potatoes coming in, but the demand is not large. A few North Careach 93 and Oklahoma 67. the demand is not large. A few North Car-olina sell at \$3.25 to \$3.75 a barrel crate and Vineland cloth heads at \$5 to \$6 a barrel.

each 93 and Oklahoma 67.

The general average is somewhat re-duced by the low condition reported from

Brightons 12 to 13; cents, spring lambs \$5 to \$10, Vineland cloth heads at \$5 to \$6 a barrel.

The Hay Trade.

The supply of hay in Eastern markets has years, we can give no further report, but been ample during the past week, for the would advise our Canadian neighbors to demand has not been so large, but the

port, and 21 cars of straw. Shippers are advised to send only choice No. 1 and No. 2 States to Great Britain from 1895 to timothy. Clover grades are selling better 1901. And this has no reference to our around New York, as there are more cows kept around there, on Long Island and dom, which from September, 1899, to De eastern New York than around Boston, at least where hay is not grown for them. \$6,000,000. During the single year end-Choice timothy sold at \$17.50 to \$18 for large ing with June, 1901, England received bales, \$16.50 to \$17.50 in small bales, No. 1, either size, at \$16 to \$17, No. 2 at \$14 to \$15, No. 3 and clover mixed \$12 to \$13, and clover at \$12 to \$12.50. Long rye straw is easier, at \$15 to \$16, tangled rye at \$12 to \$13, and oat \$9.50 to \$10.50.

New York is in much the same condition orchards alone. Shade trees and forest as Boston, with a good demand for best grades, and others plenty and dull. Prime sells readily at \$18 to \$18.50. No. 1 good to choice \$16 to \$17.50, No. 2 at \$15 to \$16, and into other States. The trees were frozen and very brittle when the storm began, and rye straw \$14.50 to \$16, oat straw \$9 to \$10, York, and other clover grades are in better

prices at the markets as \$19 in Brooklyn, \$18.50 at New York and Jersey City, \$18 at vice or of being used advantageously for Boston and New Orleans, \$16 at Nashville and Philadelphia, \$15.50 at Baltimore and

says in the Rural New Yorker that a few years ago he gave to a local feed dealer a formula for mixing a balanced ration for poultry, consisting of a ground mixture of poultry, consisting of a ground mixture of poultry, consisting of a ground mixture of the first and prevent it from washing away, will test them to see if the quality of the fruit was up to its appearance. But we do not advise our readers to go to South Africa to grow peaches and plums at present.

Interpolation of the fruit was up to its appearance. But we do not advise our readers to go to South Africa to grow peaches and plums at present. to pay the prices of last December or Janu- has secured such valuable animals as Baron ary. The English market seems to be oversupplied just now, or they cannot get trans-ports for what they have.

Domestic and Foreign Fruits.

week, which was a little more than the same week in last year, but there is not the supply on hand there was then, and prices are firm and a little higher on really choice stock. There are No. 1 Maine Baldwins selling at \$4 to \$5 a barrel; Western Gano \$4 to \$4.50, and Ben Davis \$3.75 to \$4.25; good to choice Russets are in demand at \$3.75 to \$4.50; ordinary Baldwins and Greenings \$3.50 to \$4.50 1901. and No. 2 of other varieties \$2.50 to \$3.25. Cape Cod cranberries in but light supply, fancy late selling at \$7 to \$8 a barrel, mon to good at \$4 to \$5, crates at \$2 to \$2.25 and Jersey boxes at \$1.50 to \$1.75. Florida strawberries are abundant, and a few of the best sell at 23 to 25 cents a box, but more at 15 to 20 cents. Florida oranges so nearly done that they will be hard to find when this paper reaches its readers.

California oranges in only fair supply, 28,034 boxes last week, 96,112 counts \$2.75 to \$3 a box, 126 and 150 counts \$3.50 to \$3.75, 176, 200 and 216 counts \$3.75 to \$4.25, seedlings vary from \$2.50 to \$3.25, more by quality than count, and tangerines in half boxes \$2 to \$2.75. Bloods, half boxes, \$1.50 o \$2.50. California grape fruit \$4 for good. California lemons \$2.50 to \$3.50 a box, and Messina or Palermo lemons, 300 counts, \$2.50 fcr good, \$2.75 for choice and \$3 to \$3.50 for fancy, 360 counts about 25 cents a box less on some counts. Mediterranean oranges are not very plenty yet. A few are selling at \$2 to \$3.50a box, as to quality, and some bloods at \$1.50 to \$2 for half boxes. Messina and Palermo lemons, apples coming now, and Florida smooth

300 counts, good to choice \$2.75 to \$3.50, 360 counts \$2.75 to \$3.75. But few pine-Cayenne are \$4 to \$6 a case. Malaga grapes nearly done although a few can be found at \$5 to \$9 a cask. Figs firm at 15 to 18 cents if good, and dates working out at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 cents. Bananas steady at \$1.50 to \$2.50 a

Government Crop Report.

The April report of the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the xtra and 90 to 92 cents for good. Hebrons average condition of winter wheat on April are 90 to 93 cents for fair to choice, Rose 95 1 to have been 78.7, against 91.7 on April 1, are 90 to 93 cents for fair to enoice, Rose 95 | 1 to have been 161, against the second of the April averages of sages 10; cents, name 10 cen State white 80 to 85 cents for round and 75 to and 82.4 the mean of the April averages of

some of the Southern States, which, while not of individual importance as wheat pro-ducers, have collectively a considerable acreage in this cereal. Six such States, with a combined wheat acreage exceeding the combined wheat acreage of Indiana and Illinois, or twice that of Ohio, show an average condition of only 65.3.

The average condition of winter rye on April 1 was 85.4, against 93.1 on April 1, 1901, 84.8 at the corresponding date in 1900, and 88.1, the mean of the April averages of the last ten years. The averages in the principal States are as follows: New York 92, Pennsylvania 85, Ohio 82, Michigan 91, Indiana 90, Illinois 94 and Kansas 87.

The report to be published on May 10 will include an estimate of the winter wheat acreage abandoned, and the condition figures will be based on revised estimates of acreage, in which the recently published census report for the year 1899 will be given due weight.

A report recently issued by the Census Bureau on statistics of the most important cereals shows that 2,053,912 farms in the United States during the census year 1900 produced 658,534,252 bushels of wheat, of a farm value of \$369,945,320. This wheat was raised on 52,588,574 acres. Of the 5,739,657 farms in the nation, 272,913 farms raised barley, cultivating 4,471,228 acres, upon which were produced 119,632,827 bushels, of a farm value of \$41,630,846.

Buckwheat-209,460 farms cultivated 807,-136 acres, producing 11,237,005 bushels, of a

farm value of \$5,748,371. Corn-4,697,799 farms cultivated 94,916,866

Oats-2,114,559 farms cultivated 29,539,597 Rye-295,108 farms cultivated 2,054,269 acres, producing therefrom 25,570,350 bushels, of a farm value of \$12,291,258.

The Bureau estimates that the total wheat exported, kept for seed, and ground in flour

VOLUME OF OUR HORSE EXPORTS. shipments of mules to the United Kingfrom this country the record-breaking total of 75,000 horses, and our entire exports of horses for that year amounted to nearly \$9,000,000. These figures are all the more remarkable, considering that about ten years ago, or in 1891, the exports of horses from the United States amounted to less than \$1,000,000.

These exportations began on a large scale in 1895, when over 10,000 horses were sent to England. From that time on the ship-No. 3 \$10.50 to \$11. Shipping is \$8 to \$10, ments increased until, in 1901, the record clover mixed \$10.50 to \$11, clover \$10 to \$11, was as follows: South Africa 37,465, Great Britain 22,698, Canada 8438, Cuba 4436, and wheat straw \$9 to \$12. The Jersey City China 2317, Philippines 1578, Japan 1535, market is nearly the same as New York, ex-British Columbia 795, and the British cepting that clover grades are in better demand, good mixed reaching \$13 to \$14. In Brooklyn prime is higher than in New an average of fifty thousand horses annu-West Indies 199. Since 1895 Great Britain ally. Our exports have included trotters, pacers, roadsters, runners, draft horses, The Hay Trade Journal gives the highest and, in fact, horses of all sorts, which were capable either of rendering immediate ser-

breeding purposes. Our exportation of trotting horses dur-Richmond, \$15 at Pittsburg and St. Louis, ing the last ten years has been especially \$14.50 at Chicago, \$13.50 at Cincinnati, notable. There is scarcely a country in Louisville, Kansas City, Cleveland and Mil- Europe which has failed to appreciate woukee, \$12 at Minneapolis, \$11.50 at the superior qualities of the American-Duluth and \$10.50 at St. Paul. the superior qualities of the American-bred trotter. Germany, France, Russia Canadian farmers are now finding fault and Austria all have been large buyers of because American buyers will not accept | American thoroughbreds (trotters), and, in hay they contracted for at \$8.50 to \$9 per many instances, American trainers have

Rogers $(2.09\frac{3}{4})$, Edgar $(2.16\frac{1}{4})$, Nominee $(2.17\frac{1}{4})$ and Bayreuth $(2.20\frac{1}{2})$. Russia has found our stallions to be of immense value for breeding purposes in conjunction with the native mares of that country. Compar-Apple receipts were only 2144 barrels last atively few American trotters are being exported to France, owing to the custom duties restricting the importation of horses to that country, and also to the French reg-ulations prohibiting their use.

> -The total shipments of boots and shoes from Boston this week have been 81,599 cases, against 87,185 cases last week, corresponding period last year 90,203. The total shipments thus far in 1902 have been 1,285,184 cases, against 1,306,909 cases in

—The exports of live stock and dressed beef last week included 3304 cattle, 1769 sheep, 13,314 quarters of beef from Boston; 1473 cattle, 2089 sheep, 10,956 quarters of beef from New York; 964 cattle, 1654 sheep from Baltimore; 708 sheep, 400 quarters of beef from Philadelphia; 906 cattle from Portland; a total of 7355 cattle, 5512 sheep and 24,670 quarters of beef from all ports. Of this 3814 cattle, 5472 sheep, 13,763 quarters of beef went to Liverpool; 2893 cattle, 9557 quarters of beef to London; 330 cattle to Glasgow; 100 cattle to Hull; 185 cattle to Avonsmouth; 1200 quarters of beef to Southampton, and 33 cattle, 40 sheep and 150 quarters of beef to Bermuda and West Indies. —A \$5,000,000 Maine corporation, known as the Consumers Pure Milk Company, has been formed by New England milk producers to elimi-

nate the "middleman" or contractor.
—The wealth of this country is estimated at over \$80,000,000,000. Its relative public debt is only 1.4 per cent. The wealth of England approximates \$59,000,000,000, and it has a relative debt of six per cent.

One of the largest purchases of hemlock sole leather in the history of the trade was confirmed last week. The deal was made between the Lestershire Shoe Company and the United States Leather Company, and the amount involved is about \$1,500,000. The purchase represented but the company of sents about 313,000 sides.

—New York Census Bureau has issued a pre-

liminary report of the cotton crop of 1901, showing 9,952,982 bales, against 10,486,148 in 1900. —The American Guernsey Cattle Club will hold its twenty-fourth annual meeting at the Fifth-avenue Hotel in New York city, on May 14, 1902, at 10.30 A. M. The record which was made by the Guernsey stock at the Pan-American Exposition has made the past year a memorable one for the history of the Guernsey stock,

and it hoped there will be a large attendance of the members, and those interested in that breed. -Pork and lard are strong and higher. Long — Fork and lard are strong and nigner. Long cut and heavy backs \$21.75, medium \$20.75, lean ends \$22, bean pork \$17.75 to \$18.50, fresh ribs 14½ cents, corned and fresh shoulders 10½ cents, smoked shoulders 10½ cents, lard 11½ cents, in pails 11½ to 12½ cents, hams 13 cents, skinned

hogs 81 cents.



yearlings 9 to 11} cents, muttons 9 to 11} cents, ancy 10 to 12 cents, veals 9 to 10 cents, fancy and

fancy 10 to 12 cents, veals 9 to 10 cents, fancy and Brightons 10 to 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents.

—The visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada on April 12 included 46,414,000 bushels of wheat, 7,550,000 bushels of corn, 3,054,000 bushels of oats, 1,972,000 bushels of rye, and 1,175,000 bushels of barley. Compared with the previous week, this shows a decrease of 1,800,000 bushels, 958,000 bushels of corn, 246,000 bushels of oats, 44,000 bushels of rye, and 277,000 bushels of barley. April 13, 1901 the supply was 51,873,000

barley. April 13, 1901 the supply was 51,873,000 bushels of wheat, 22,026,000 bushels of corn, 11,271,acres, producing 2,666,438,279 bushels, of a farm value of \$830,257,726.

bushels of whear, 22,026,000 bushels of corn, 11,221 corn, 22,000 bushels of ye, and 819,000 bushels of barley.

—Beef is very firm, with some houses getting 11 cents for best sides: Choice extra sides acres, producing therefrom 943,387,375 bushels of a farm value of \$217,098,584.

light grass and cows, \$4@84 cents; extra hinds, 12@13 cents; good 11@114 cents; light, \$4@10 cents; extra fores, 74@84 cents; heavy, 74@74 cents; good 64@7 cents; light, 64 cents; backs 7@104 cents; rattles, 54@7 cents; chucks 74@9 cents; short ribs, 9@15 cents; rounds, 8@104 cents; rumps, 94@15 cents; rumps and loins, 10@154 cents; loins, 134@174 cents.

—The levy of an English import duty of three neurone property weight on grain equivalent to

pence per hundredweight on grain, equivalent to about 34 cents per bushel wheat and 3 cents on corn, and about 10 cents per hundredweight on flour and meal, was a depressing factor early in wheat and corn, though the liberal resultant sales were quite well taken. New York reported 500,000 wheat futures sold there for foreign ac-

count.

—Trafton reports the exports from Atlantic and Gulf ports last week as including 327,000 barrels of flour, 2,164,000 bushels of wheat, 308,000 bushels of corn, 3870 barrels of pork, 12,200,000 pounds of lard and 28 097 hoves of m

—The world's exports of grain last week were reported as 2,358,565 bushels of corn from four countries and 7,882,012 bushels of wheat from six countries. Of this the United States fur-nished 158,165 bushels of corn and 3,842,612 bushels of wheat.

---Exports wheat and flour for nine months past from Oregon, Washington and Idaho have been nearly 30 millions, against 24 millions last year, 16 millions two years ago, 21½ millions in 1898-99, and 241 millions in 1897-98. The season of

1887-98, and 244 millions in 1897-98. The season of 1897-98 was the heaviest on record, but the crop was much slower in moving.

—The trade in maple sugar and syrup is unusually quiet. Small cakes are 10 to 11 cents a pound, large cakes and bricks at 9 to 10 cents, and tubs or pails must be good to sell for 9 cents, Syrup is 70 to 80 cents, for choice beavy negation. Syrup is 70 to 80 cents for choice heavy per gallon,

syrup is 70 to 80 cents for endice neavy per gallon, and light-weight is 50 to 60 cents.

—Although eggs are coming more freely, the demand has so increased that prices are firmer again, especially on Western, which are coming in good condition now. There are but a few nearby and Cape fancy that sell at 18 cents, and Eastern, Northern or Western fancy sold well at 17 cents. Fair to good Eastern and Western sold at 16 to 16 cents, and Western dirties are 15 to 16 cents, with ducks eggs at 20 to 23 cents and western great to engree the server of th goose eggs at 40 cents.

-Prices in the poultry market change so little that we omit it from our Market Gossip column this week. There is no variation from last week's prices, and the market is dull, with both supply and demand very light.

—The planetoids, of which there are over hree hundred known, have all been discovered since Jan. 1, 1801.

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MASSACHUŞETTS PLOUGHMAN TOURNAL OF ACRICULTURE

The sweetness of the local Sabbath is in

The famous semicolon will now take a Even the total abstainers are not in sympathy with the " water cure."

The strawberry shortcake is still more short than strawberry, but the strawberry itself is definitely with us.

Even if you have "that tired feeling" it does not necessarily follow that you have the tunnel disease. Spring is here.

Comparatively few persons have so much romance to look back upon from the age of 107 years as has Mrs. Nancy Washington.

Still we can't help thinking that this general interest in golden weddings is something of a reflection on modern matrimony Recipe for a new spring hat: Take your last summer's hat to the Animal Arena and

graciously permit the elephant to step on it. And now comes the period when for one brief week Technology forgets the mysteries of engineering for the lighter joys of social

One step further has been taken toward making Feb. 12 a legal holiday. But for all colonies levy tariff on imports. New Engthat Abraham Lincoln's memory doesn't

Incidentally, we wonder how the modern young woman feels when she sees herself described in print as looking "very sweet and girlish "?

While the prospect of a checker league in Boston is yet nebulous, it is not inappropriate to hope that the game will never become a professional sport.

Captain and Mrs. Yorke of the Salvation Army find a practical way of spending their honeymoon; the proverbial selfishness of lovers cuts no figure whatever in the celebra-

One of the pleasantest gifts of the week was the offering given by a Southern gentleman to Tuskegee. It fits well with Mr. Walter Page's discussion of Mr. Booker Washington.

If France is really going to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the elder Dumas' birth, the rival factions may have to split the difference, and celebrate betwixt and between the possible dates.

The fourth son of the King of Sweden and Norway has renounced a kingdom in order to marry an American. This is pretty and romantic, but it would seem as if the renunciation is a bit pictorial.

That tidy, middle-aged and unmarried poet ought to find his sunny, airy, quiet, comfortable, unfurnished, inexpensive and independent room. His desire seems to have attracted very general notice.

And so there is to be no Butler statue after all. Frankly we are glad of it. Aside from all other considerations, a statue abandoned is so much money saved toward the time when we have a better understanding of public statuary.

If the Maharajah of Kuch Behar had only shown Rajah Kumar some of the pictures of Miss Edna May as they are reproduced in the American newspapers, Kuch Behar would still retain those wonderful crown jewels.

If anybody feels satisfied to let the present condition of superfluous smoke continue, on the cheerful ground that Boston is less afflicted than several is just as well to remember that it is simpler to stop a little smoke nuisance than a big one. Also, that smoking is a habit that

The gentleman of Nebraska, who prepared his own funeral address and turned it into a political speech, probably enjoyed in advance the satisfaction of having the last word in several arguments in which he had been vitally interested.

signs. Is there, indeed, a growing tendency to put the advertiser in the same of the laborers, and brings them to an early with our other friends, and dis- grave. courage him from telling us the same story too frequently and insistently?

The Chinese laundryman has always been a source of pleasant amusement to those who wear shirts, and the Legislature is apparently no exception. A great many people find it a bit difficult to take a laundry bill very seriously.

Conversation is still noticeably in evidence as a preliminary to practical pugilism; here as elsewhere, in fact, sex characteristies are striking a balance. Women are going in for athletics, and athletes are becoming more and more ambitious for the last word.

"The wedding ring," says Professor Starr of Chicago, "represents the nose ring, ankle, or manacle, by which in past ages the sold slave was led away from the mart.' We do not, however, find evidence in the statement that the professor is conducting an actual crusade against wedding rings; in fact, it's a poor remark nowadays that isn't taken by somebody to constitute a ' crusade.'

We are inclined to believe that the reverend person who has been visiting the various other persons of the opposite sex who answered his matrimonial advertisement takes the interest of the public in his performances as something complimentary. There is the theory, of course, that all the world loves a lover, but even more does all the world love the clown in the circus.

We would like to ask Professor Griggs. or any other seventh day Baptist who agrees with him, in just what school his servant girl gathered the knowledge that enabled her to act as mistress of his house the day after he employed her? Knowledge is a dangerous thing, to be sure, but we should like to spend a day or so in that school, just out of curiosity as to the deacon's menage.

While we are on the question of competing elevated companies, the point seems to be rather overlooked that there is no real competition unless the companies travel over practically the same route. As the its own ticket, could transport a given Bos- habits of a worldly sort.

tonian all over his territory as cheaply as the present company is able to do by its system of transfers. And nobody denies that the given Bostonian now gets very full value for his nickel.

The Lady of the Mist has resumed her hopelessly unsuccessful ablutions in the Public Garden. There are those, we are told, who do honor to the figure because it has occupied that desecrated spot during so many fleeting seasons. With all respect to honest sentiment, however, would it not be kinder to hide the lady from the very justifiable contempt of a newer generation? Certainly it would be kinder to the Public

Surely the boy bandits of Blossom street, Lynn, must be credited with unusual imaginations. Even the most pernicious dime literature does not picture its heroes in the act of robbing little girls who have been sent to a corner grocery for yeast cakes; and these same heroes are ever scornful of disrespect to women. "Bold Bill," "Slippery Jake," " Happy Jack " and " Gentlean George" are about the poorest imitations that have yet gone on record.

What will our free trade brigades have to say now that John Bull has levied an import duty on all imported grain, flour and Will the Cobden Club disband? Will the American free trade clubs order mourning badges for their members. Practically the only free trade country in the world, England has never been able to make any converts among the nations. Even her own land herself extends her tariff over grain government! Many a political economist who lives in America, but who worships England and all her laws, will have to revise his tariff primer and admit that import duties are often more palatable than direct taxes. They must also admit that any governmen must collect from some source the funds needed for paying expenses.

To Fertilize an Orchard. A bulletin from the Cornell Station, New York, has some sensible remarks about the cultivation of the orchard through the application of barnyard manures, special fertilizers and the growing of clover crops. The purpose of the bulletin is to record some experiments, and draw deductions therefrom, which will help the modern scientific orchardist who believes in getting the best possible results from his fruit trees. The need of some system of fertilizing the orchard lands to make the trees produce large handsome commercial fruits is universally felt. Most of the progressive growers have reached the conclusion that green manure is more economical and as satisfac tory as expensive fertilizers and barnyard manures. The different clover and grass crops raised in an orchard should be for the double purpose of protecting the tree roo.s in winter, and for fertilizing the soil by turning under early in spring. In the experiments made at the above station was found that of the various crops sown in midsummer, after the sod of the winter crop had been plowed under and allowed to decompose, the alfalfa gave to the soil by the following spring 136 pounds of nitrogen to the acre, mammoth red clover 130 pounds, crimson clover 104 pounds and common red clover eighty-seven rounds. Similarly the hairy vetch and soy bean were planted, and on one acre the former from the heaviest vield produced 256 pounds of nitrogen and the cow pea fifty-two pounds, both within three months after planting. According to these returns it was estimated that the hairy vetch added to the orchard soil in the form of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash about \$38 worth of material to each acre. Added to this fertilizing value of the green crops there is the advantage obtained of protecting the trees in winter. Another point to which attention is called is the good obtained in the use of these plants by preserving the moisture in the soil in hot trees to penetrate far down into the subsoil. Such deep-rooted trees are always the sturdiest and best producers.

Vocation and Longevity.

The effect of employment upon man's span of life is, in the nature of things, very great. It can be easily understood that factory work, and particularly of a certain kind such as match-making, working in copper, New York is making warupon illuminated lead or zinc, needle-making, and various other kindred trades, saps the constitutions

Again, there is no cause for wonder that clerks, and, indeed, all those who are compelled to lead a sedentary life, often in unsanitary surroundings and with a paucity of outdoor exercise, fail to reach by many years the average period of life obtained by their more fortunate brethren.

A consideration of the tables of occupational mortality of those which are termed the higher classes, will, however, occasion some surprise among persons who have dis-

regarded the matter. Dr. Arlidge, an English physician, has recently published the results of years of close study of the subject, quoted in the Chicago Tribune, and his conclusions are instructive and valuable. Dr. Arlidge has decided that the indolent rich are the shortest lived of all classes, and gives as the cause of this seeming anomaly that they worry their lives away. Doing nothing, or existing without a definite and serious aim in life, leads inevitably to a constant round of so-called pleasure, but which is really nerve-racking labor of the most wearing kind, known as "killing time." The man of means and of leisure becomes sated with amusement, and finally life to him is not worth living. Of course, all the rich do not come under this category, and Dr. Arlidge excepts the philanthropists who have a purpose, and the rich traveler who has his diversions, but the gilded youth, who lavishly squanders nature's best gifts, soon finds that he has killed his zest for enjoyment, and he either dies of pure ennui, or iterally burns himself out.

The farmer stands at the head of the list of long livers. He generally has to toil hard. but his work is in the open air, and in an altogether healthy environment. Good diestion with him waits upon appetite, and he eats heartily of wholesome food, which nourishes his frame and makes good red blood. The dissipation and vices of cities are unknown to him, although he has his innocent pleasures, and, above all, he is a man with an object in life.

Next in order of longevity are the clerical,

legal and medical professions. The clergyman in the country leads a life some vhat closely resembling that of the farmer, he is much out of doors, his hours are necessarily regular, and he is precluded matter stands, no two companies, each with by the nature of his calling from dissipated



PONCE AND BABY BILL. [The above picture of William H. Hill, 4th, great-grandson of William H. Hill, who died in Brookline in 1888, and grandson of William H. Hill of Richardson, Hill & Co., is from a recent photograph by Partridge.]

The lawyer's lines, so far as health is concerned, are not cast in such pleasant places His life is a more strenuous one, generally and flour. A tax on bread to support the full of excitement, with the brain kept for most of the time at high pressure, and the nerves on the strain.

Of the three learned professions, the A conscientious doctor must of necessity be rule, he has little or no time to think of himself, as his mind is continually burdened with the responsibilities of his practice. In both town and country the medical man is compelled perforce to live under unnatural conditions; he is out in all weathers and at all times, and it may be truly said that a busy physician can hardly call an hour his own. Then he is constantly exposed to infection, and a large part of his life is spent in the depressing and devitalizing atmosphere of the sickroom. It, therefore, will be no matter for surprise to learn that, excepting artists, the largest number of suicides are recorded among members of the medical profession. Insanity, also, has wrecked the minds of

many brilliant physicians. Politics, according to Dr. Arlidge, is one of the most healthy of occupations. This fact has been proved time and again, Gladstone, Beaccusfield, Bismarck and Thiers are conspicuous examples of the truth of this statement. Great brain workers are notoriously long lived, and among literary men, scientists, professors and teachers, the mortality is far lower than among the industrial classes. Therefore Dr. Arlidge holds that activity of the mind, if bent in the right direction, has more to do with the health of the body than muscular exertion, but he thinks that a judicious combination of both forms of exercise brings about the ideal

Employers of labor are especially subject to heart affections. Nervous complaints come second, apoplexy third, and consumption fourth.

The commercial traveler is a man who seldom reaches the allotted term of years. Irregular hours, too much drinking and smoking, and poorly cooked food are the factors that tend to bring his existence to an untimety end.

Policemen are, as a class, very healthy, and live to an advanced age, due to the fact that they are chosen for their soundness. and that their life is largely spent in the open air. Rheumatism is the affection with which the policeman is chiefly troubled. The mail carrier is healthy on weather, and in inducing the roots of the his out-door life, but for the same reason is peculiarly subject to rheumatism.

The miner, notwithstanding that for eight hours of the twenty-four he is working cramped in a coal pit, shut out from the sun and in an atmosphere thickly impregnated with cold dust, is, contrary, to preconceived notions, a healthy man and

usually lives to a green old age.
Figures such as collected by Dr. Arlidge are not only curiously interesting, but provide most valuable data for the compilation of sanitary statistics from which boards of health and public health services may gather useful hints as to the best means of improving the condition of the industrial classes among whom the morality is greatest.-Medical Record.

Summer Ensilage.

If the silo ever proved valuable to stock raisers it has the present year, and it will demonstrate its value more yet during the coming summer. With grain of all kinds so high that many farmers sold their cattle to get rid of feeding them, the silo has come in as a substitute to help them successfully through the winter. With a very small grain ration, good clean sweet hay and sweet ensilage, cows and steers have been carried through the past winter without losing much. if any, of their fat and flesh. As a result every pound of hay and ensilage has paid a good profit. The farmer who has sold all of his the faithful old work-horse turned out grain now realizes his mistake. Early in the to pasture, which is something often much can be saved by such direct dealing would season, when corn began to soar upward, a good many, attracted by the high prices, parted with all the corn they had, and later had to sacrifice their cattle. This mistake is made nearly every winter when there seems to be a scarcity of corn or grain. Will farmers never learn better? It may be accepted as a fact that when prices for grain are going up it will pay to hold on for a time, instead of selling at once. No one can predict the future accurately, but on general principles the grains will either continue to go higher or later beef and pork will advance so that is it is more profitable to convert the corn into meat. Meats of all kinds are going up, and this is a direct result of the high prices in corn. Let a man stop and figure out whether it will not pay to hold the corn and feed it carefully as a part of a well-balanced ration, rather than

sell it at the present high rates.

But the silo looms up more important than ever, because we need it in just such seaons as this. If there is any left this spring when the new crop comes there will be ample need of it later. Summer ensilage is as much in demand as winter. If properly made and kept it will not spoil. A little later in the season the spring grass will disappear and the summer drought come on to make food scarce. Then it is that the summer silo can be opened and the rich, succulent food be fed at a good profit. Meanwhile, the preparation for enlarging the supply of ensilage for next winter and the following summer might very profitably be

The Art Club Exhibition.

BY F. C. B.

Mahler and I have just made another visit to the Boston Art Club Galleries, this time to inspect the club's six ty-sixth exhibition. We began the pictures at number one, and went systematically around physician can calculate on the shortest life. to the last on the list, Mahler accepting and rejecting from an artist's standpoint, the most self-abnegating of men; and, as a and liking or disliking as the subject pleased or displeased. All of Minna Edna Chester's captivated me. Mahler pro-nounced her work excellent, but declared what attracted me were, doubtless, her subjects. "To you her scenes are novel," said Mahler. "You have traveled so little that her bits of the Old World take the place to you of actual and new experiences." "Perhaps," said I, meekly, "that is why I am so enamored of those views on the Nile." We crossed the gallery to look at these again. "If." said I. "the Nile is as lovely as 'Gebel Turah' and the 'Isle of Philae,' then I am, indeed, unfortunate in being born withou; wings." "It is as lovely," said Mahler, "and Lungren has certainly reproduced the soft air and opalescent tints of sky and river most successfully.' I lingered over these pictures, loth to leave them, but Mahler brought me back to New England by calling my attention to McIlhenny's "The Valley," an ambitious conception representing miles of "field and fallow," stretching to a far horizon. Mahler enthused over this picture because of its "daring and breeziness." A very different one was hanging close by, and could hardly have been hung in a better place to bring out its fine lines in contrast to the boldness of the valley scene. "Waiting for the Circus Parade" is really a water-color, but it looks as though done with engravers' tools, or might be a tinted illustration. This and its sequel (which I christened "Circus has Arrived") are worthy careful study, not only for the expressive poses of the children, but as specimens of Heil's work. In

> fully liquid and shining water, and a bright, soft light over all. Just then Mahler called my attention to straining after effect, and an attempt to per-"Les Deux Freres," a borrowed picture and very valuable. "Probably the most very few displease in this way." valuable picture in the gallery," said Mah-

same line hung "The Toy Village

of Higuilhe," a queer, interesting bit and well executed, except for the "poison-

well executed, except for the "poison-ous green" of the grass, which made the picture look a little too much as

though painted in the nursery from a

toy paint box. Not far from here hung

Draper's "A Summer Sea," with wonder

ler, "that is, representing the most money." ably impressed with the financial side of the matter. The subject itself was attractive. A big boy slouching along leading a little boy who lagged a little, taking care for the toy engine or cart he was dragging. It was an expressive picture, and I suppose Mahler knew what he was talking about when he said Isaac Israel's name on it was suffi. clent guarantee of its great money value. I asked Mahler how "The Brothers" compared in price with "The Cows." We had a few moments before been looking at and discussing "A.By Way Piercei and "Driving the Cows to Pasture by Mauve. The latter picture has a money value of \$2500; the former might be bought for a third as much. These pictures were attractive, and of course finely executed, but I could not understand the prices for them. "A picture of cows or of one cow always sells well," said Mahler, "even when not

a landscape.' "I know," said I, "they give a peaceful, pastoral effect in art or in nature, but, honestly, I am tired of them in pictures. In reality, we see very few sheep in the fields nowadays. Why don't our artists spend their energies perpetuating seen, especially in New England. These horses are usually blind, and frowzy, and frayed, and knock-kneed, but have air of content and happiness and rest after labor, in spite of condition and surroundings. For these old chattels are usually turned loose in some rocky, half-forgotten acres." I suppose I should have gone on giving unsolicited suggestions to the Art Club if Mahler had not called my attention to the excellent hanging of the present exhibition.

"Unusually well hung," said he, "though half as many pictures would have hung easier, and a good score of these here could be spared."

"But," said I, "I suppose the purpose of these exhibitions is not so much to show a few very fine pictures as to encourage effort and give, as far as reasonable, every one a chance.'

"Yes," said Mahler, "the club is doing and has done a great deal in its persistent call to the public to come and share, either by contribution or comment, the field of art. Twice a year for thirty years the Boston Art Club has opened its doors to artist and visitor, and is the pioneer in untold benefit to both.

" So different," said I bitterly, " so different from the Symphony rehearsals, which ought to be for the enjoyment and instruction of hundreds of music-hungry and ap preciative souls. Let the concerts, if necessary, be given upon a money basis and for Vanity Fair, but half of that

heavenly music ought to belong to those we have always with us, and among whom the majority of us belong—the poor!"

"Yes, and we also always have pictures as well as good ones," said Mahler. Look at this! How do you explain it?" "It looks," said I, after some reflection "as the intended for the Lake of the Dismal Swamp."

"The man who painted that," said Mahler. " I dare to pronounce a dyspeptic of the worst kind.'

"It is morbid and weird, and-and-horrid!" said I. "And withal very badly done," added

Mahler. "Come away, we are making it of too much importance." We turned for relief to Dana's study of an "Old House—Bruges," which we both liked well. I, untraveled I, because of the queer, quaint architecture; Mahler, because of the artist's clever rendering. We also paused before Kaula's "Evening" and 'Coming Shower," the latter, as Mahler said, well done and difficult to do, former with a beautiful, mellow the light, and the effect so many of Kaula's have of the antique,-that is, of having been painted by some old master years ago. Nowhere did the hanging committee show their skill better than in the placing of Johnson's "Wing and Wing," and Copeland's "Surf and Fog." The former would he most effective on the walls of a yacht clubhouse, and a source of endless interest. Hassam's "Westminster Bridge" and Warner's "A New York Thoroughfare" were rivals in wetness and effectiveness. as were Burpee's "Early Summer in Capri," and "Off 'o Capri," rivals in sunlight and beauty. Charlotte Coman of New York had two pictures which held Mahler's attention and won his admiration, "A Country Road" and "Late Autumn in Quaker Hills." The latter would be a continual source of pleasure to the fortunate owner, appealing to connoisseur and mere picture lover alike. In the "Flake Yard, Monhegan," we found Sears Gallagher's always nearly perfect technique, and his "Spring-Montigney, France displayed his equally delicate fancy.
"How I wish," I said to Mahler as we were leaving the gallery, "I could give a page of my note-book to each picture here, for each represents so much conscientious

majority of the artists have followed "that greatest of all teachers, Na-Being a true American, I tried to be suitartist or the critic are sometimes "holden that they cannot see," yet the old saying, "Truth is mighty and will prevail," is never truer than in the field of art, whether industrial or liberal.

work and days of actual mental and physi-

cal labor Doubtless some of them show a

" Man as an animal is suffering degrada tion at the hands of civilization. The hair is disappearing from his head, his eyebrows and eyelashes are going, his nose is losing its functions, his teeth are disappearing, his nervous system is weakening, and with this degenerating physically has come moral Thus Dr. Sarah Stevenson of decline." Chicago, who adds further: "If I were to express myself on the whole subject of dress, I should say, give me an Indian blanket for cold weather?" By all means give the lady an Indian blanket.

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once discovered how be willing to go back to the old-fashioned way of buying, in which profits must be paid to two more middlemen. But the new business method more than ever requires confidence in the fairness and strict honesty of the busine and a reputation above any suspicion of unfair

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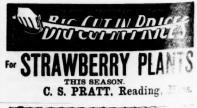




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Live Stock Exports. During the past week three steamers only hav sailed with live stock for London and Liverpoo English prices on cattle have advanced within the week \(\)e \(\psi \) th, being quoted at 14\(\varphi \) 14\(\psi \)e, d. w with an active demand. By next week it is pro

dicted a decline, with heavy arrivals. Shipment 1924 cattle, 1404 sheep and 21 horses. Shipments and destinations: On steamer De onian, for Liverpool, 363 cattle by Swift & Co 337 do, by Morris Beef Company, 21 horses by G T. Turnbull; on steamer Kingstonian, for London 471 cattle by Swift & Co.; on steamer Sachem for Liverpool, 233 cattle by Morris Beef Company 26 State cattle and 1201 State sheep, 500 Canada cattle and 143 Canada sheep by J. A. Hathaway

Horse Business.

Another good week for the sale of horses, heav in draft, and a fair trade in driving horses. Th season is now advanced so that the requirement must be heavy. Prices rule strong on all de scriptions. At Moses Colman & Sons' sale stable a good demand for horses, selling at \$125@195, for amily use, and do not have all they can sell; scarcely anything at less than \$40. At Cavanaugh Bros, sale stable had in 2 carloads of Western draft and drive. All found sale at \$150 a 225 st too high in the West. At Isburgh & Co.'s a sale and ready bids, sold according to their At Meyer Abrams & Co.'s 7 carloads sold for business purposes and some for drive; sold at a profit of \$150@225. At Welch & Hall's sale table sold at strong prices 3 carloads, mostly for draft, at \$100@225; 1 nice speed horse at \$925.

Union Yards, Watertown.

-Market supply heavy from the North that arrived early at the yards. The movement cattle has a downward tendency, and stes were effected by near \(\frac{1}{2} \)e. Those who had their cattle previously contracted for were fortunate. W. F. Wallace sold 14 beef cowsav. 800 lbs, at 3e; 16 do., of 17,000 lbs, at 3½c; 2 cows, of 750 lbs, at 2½c. O. H. Forbush sold 1 fine of 1000 lbs, at 5c; 6 cattle, of 6100 lbs, at 44c 920@1050 lbs, at 34c; 1 heifer and cow, 80 and 220 fbs, at 3e, down to 2\frac{1}{2}e. J. A. Hathaway sold 20 steers, of 1500 fbs, at 7e; 15 do., of 1475 fbs, at 6e; 25 do., of 1450 fbs, at 6\frac{1}{2}e; 20, of 1400 fbs, at

Milch Cows. and supply, but not heavier than last week. generally sustained.

Fat Hogs. tern le higher, at 71@71c, l. w. Local 1c, de Sheen Houses.

who had good flocks at market obtained rices. Arrivals very light from the supply largely from the West at strong th sheep at \$4.30 a 6.30 D 100 lbs. and 55.30 a 7.20 p 100 tbs. Northern sheep

> Veal Calves. run, with a decline of 101c P b. ook advantage of large supply last and | Apples

Sales mostly at $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{1}{3}$ e. Doonan 42 calves, of 4860 lbs, at $5\frac{1}{2}$ e. H. N. calves at $5\frac{1}{2}$ e. N. H. Woodward, 69 7760 ths, at 51c. A. P. Needham, 88 1 s. at 5 c.

hapman, 18; A. D. Kilby, 15; Thompson, 80; M. D. Holt & Son, 100. opshire—Foss & Locke, 8; A. C. Foss, 22; A. F. Jones, 161; H. M. Nims, 25; od., 75; W. F. Wallace, 200.

A. Williamson, 105; Fred Savage, 110; ic. 195; N. H. Woodward, 72; W. E. R. E. French, 240; Doonan Bros., 42; https://doi.org/10.1016/j.j. num, 102; B. H. Combs, 200; G. H. D. H. Bedell, 25; W. A. Ricker, 255; anders, 101; F. S. Atwood, 30; B. F. Ricker, 34; P. Gleason, 35; J. S.

etts-J. S. Henry, 145; W. A. Bard-F. Dennen, 3; scattering, 150; F. E. W. W. Mills, 12; J. P. Day, 49; D. A.

Bull calf. Dropped Dec. 21, 1901. Sire, Merry Maiden 3d's Son, by Brown Bessie's Son; dam, Merry Maiden. Dam, Milly Judd. 14 lbs 3½ oz.. by a son of Diploma. Second dam by Diploma. Second dam by Diploma. Second dam, Compressa, 14 lbs 13½ oz., by Uprigit, 12 in list. Third dam, Compressa, 14 lbs 13½ oz., by Uprigit, 12 in list. Second For price address SHOOD FARM, Lowell, Mass.

Walker, 8; C. D. Lewis, 7; R. Connors, 12; H.

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday. Stock at yards: 1322 cattle, 49 sheep, 23,973 hogs 168 horses, 1040 calves. From West, 647 cattle, 22,990 hogs, 168 horses. Maine, 263 cattle, 18 sheep, 673 hogs, 614 calves. New Hampshire, 27 cattle, 43 hogs, 35 calves. Vermont, 32 cattle, 22 sheep, 48 hogs, 70 calves. Massachusetts, 373 cattle, 219

nogs, at carves. Massachusetts, 373 cattle, 219 hogs, 331 calves.

Tuesday—The demand for beef cattle less extensive, and the market more favorable to the butcher by \(\frac{1}{4}\) b at the advanced prices on beef; butchers find more difficulty in the disposal. Butchers using Western cattle are paying strong prices are quoted lest week. I. T. Mo. strong prices, as quoted last week. J. T. Moroney, 16 cattle, av. 1000 lbs, at 3½c; cows 4, of 950 hs, at 13c; 1 cow, of 890 hs, at 24c. A. M. Baggs had in 22 choice steers of his own feeding at Hat-field, Mass., of 1250 hs, well worthy of notice; sold at near 64c; 7 steers, of 7050 lbs, at 54c. W. M. Mills, 2 steers, of 2600 lbs, at 6c; 2 steers, of 2970 lbs, at 6c. R. Conners, 3 cows, of 3650 lbs, at 350 lbs. 41c; 1 cow, of 1090 ths, at 41c.

Milch Cows.

The cow market was supplied with a number not exceeding last week, a demand for good cows selling at \$40.050, including choice grades. There is sometimes noticed especially nice cows at higher rates. Libby Bros. sold 2 choice cows at \$50 a head, 4 cows at \$45 each, 2 at \$40 each, 5 at \$30@35, 2 at \$25 each. J. S. Henry, 3 cows at \$55, 2 at \$48, 5 at \$40, down to \$35.

Venl Calves. Supply heavy at market. Values at these yards were within the range of 54 264c. Tracy & Wormwell sold 10 calves of 120 fbs, at 6c. Lougee & Chapman, 18 calves of 115 lbs, at 64c.

Wednesday-A little difficulty in the disposals of milch cows, yet all were disposed of at steady prices. The season when good cows are in de-mand. Prices ranging largely at \$40 to \$50, some higher and lower, as to quality. Beef cows less active and prices a shade easier. Wardwell & McIntire sold 4 cows at \$40050, down to \$30 Libby Bros. sold at \$53, \$50, \$40 and \$30. J. S. Henry sold 2 choice cows at \$60 each, 7 at \$50, 2 at 855, down to \$35. J. T. Molloy sold 28 cows at \$40@60. O. O. Vittum & Son, 1 extra cow at \$45, 17 steers, of 1200 lbs, at 6\frac{1}{2}c. W. Scollans sold at \$55, \$50, \$47.50, \$45, \$40 and \$42. W. F. Wallac sold at \$60, \$50, \$40 and \$30. P. A. Berry, 5 cows at \$45 a 60.

Store Pigs. Moderate sale of small pigs at \$2.50@4.50 Shotes, \$5@8.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Prices.	
Poultry, Fresh Kill	ed.
Northern and Eastern—	10.200
Chickens, choice roasting Chickens, fair to good	12 @ 15
Chickens, broilersFowls, extra choice	14a15
Pigeons, tame. P doz	12@13
Squabs, P doz	2 50@3 00
Turkeys, com. to good	
" young, choice Ducks, spring Geese, good to choice	14@16
Capons, choice large	16a17
" small and medium Chickens, choice	12 a 15
Fowls, good to choiceOld Cocks	12 <u>@</u> 13
Live Poultry.	
Danie w B	10.5.101

	W15 P 10
Ro	oosters P tb 8@10
	Butter.
	NOTE—Assorted sizes quoted below include 20
30,	50 fb. tubs only.
Cr	eamery, extra—
1	Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes 28@
7	Northern N. Y., assorted sizes 28@
7	Northern N. Y., large tubs 28@
1	Western, asst. spruce tubs 28@28
Cre	eamery, northern firsts 27@
Cre	eamery, western firsts 27@
Cre	eamery, seconds 25@26
Cre	eamery, eastern
Da	iry, Vt. extra 27@
Da	iry, N. Y. extra 27@
Da	irv. N. Y. and Vt. firsts 25@26
Re	novated 23@27
	Boxes—
Ex	tra northern creamery 29@
Ex	tra dairy 27@
Cor	mmon to good 24 a 26
1	Frunk butter in 1 or 1-th prints
Ex	tra northern creamery 29@
Ex	tra northern dairy 27 a
Cor	mmon to good
	Cheese
Ne	w York, twins, extra & 15 13@13
	w York, twins, extra \$\psi\$ ib
	4 " seconds 9a11

Uheese	1
New York, twins, extra \$\psi\$ ib. 13\hat{a}\frac{13\dagger{1}}{a}\frac{13}{a}\frac{13\dagger{1}}{a}\frac{13}{a}\frac{12\dagger{1}}{a}\frac{13}{a}\frac{12\dagger{1}}{a}\frac{13}{a}\frac{12\dagger{1}}{a}\frac{13\dagger{1}}{a}\frac{13\dagger{1}}{a}\frac{13\dagger{1}}{a}\frac{13\dagger{1}}{a}\frac{13\dagger{1}}{a}\frac{13\dagger{1}}{a}\frac{13\dagger{1}}{a}\frac{13\dagger{1}}{a}\frac{13\dagger{1}}{a}\frac{13\dagger{1}}{a}\frac{13\dagger{1}}{a}\frac{13\dagger{1}}{a}\frac{12\dagger{1}}{a}\frac{12\dagger{1}}{a}\frac{13\dagger{1}}{a}\frac{13\dagger{1}}{a}\frac{12\dagger{1}}{a}\frac{12\dagger{1}}{a}\frac{12\dagger{1}}{a}\frac{12\dagger{1}}{a}\frac{13\dagger{1}}{a}\frac{12\dagger{1}}{a}\frac{13\dagger{1}}{a}\frac{12\dagger{1}}{a}\frac{13\dagger{1}}{a}\frac{12\dagger{1}}{a}12\dagger	1
" firsts P fb. 114@123 " seconds P fb. 9@11 Ohio flats. 19@12	1
Onlo nats	1
Eggs.	
Nearby and Cape fancy, $\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$	1 1 1 1
Potntoes.	1
Aroostook, Hebron, p bu 90@95 " Green Mountain, p bu 93@98 " Rose 95@ " Dakota Red 83.85	1
" Dakota Red	

**	Green Mountain, & Du	934,98
44	Rose	95 a
44	Rose Dakota Red	83 a 85
new Bru	inswick Rose	90a 93
	Green Vegetables.	
		750
Beets,	bu	100
19	doz. bunches	0002220
Cabbage	e, native, p bbl	200 2 20
••	Fla., + bbl crate	3 00@3 00.
Carrots,	₽ bu	000
. 19	doz. bunches	75@1 00
Parsnips	9	50 a
Lettuce,	₽ long box	0002 50
Cucumb	ers. # 100. NO. 1	I Was w
**	1) 100, No. 2	1 00 w 5 90
Onions,	Natives, p bu	00a1 25
64	Havana Derate	2 25(C)
"	Egyptian, P bag2 Baltimore, P basket	50@2 75
"]	Baltimore, P basket	75@1 00
Parsley.	19 bu	10001 20
Radishe	s 10 doz	35(a.50)
Sanash.	Hubbard, D ton130 (10 a 140 00
Marrow	1) ton	10 a
Summer	Derate	2 75 a 3 00
Groon n	eas Southern D crate	2 50 a 3 75
String	neans, Southern, D crate	2 75 a 3 00
Sninach	Norfolk, D bbl	1 25a 1 50
Asparag	ms D doz. large	00 0 6 00
	D doz. small	1 50 a 3 00
Rhubarl	n th	2 a 7
Turning	flat. D box	40 a 50
Turning	vellow & bbl	1 00a 1 25
Tomato	es hothouse. D th	250
Tomato	Fla. P crate 2	75a300

Domestic Green Fruit. Other No. 2

Russet, good to clister 4 00g 4 for its interest and its Hides and Pelts. Country Pelts, each ...

Dried Apples.
Evaporated, choice 62/073 Evaporated, prime 62/063 Sun-dried, as to quality 3/043
Grass Seeds.
Timothy, ₱ bu., Western, choice
" fancy recleaned, P tb 9 @11
Benns.
Pea marrow, choice, H. P. 1 60@1 66 Pea secreened 1 40@15 Pea seconds 1 25@1 36 Pea N. Y. and Vt., small, H. P 2 25@2 50 Pea Cal. small white 2 25@2 50 Pea Foreign 1 45@1 55 Mediums, choice hand-picked 1 65@ Mediums, screened 1 40@1 50 Mediums, foreign 2 20@ Yellow eyes, extra 2 20@ Yellow eyes, extra 2 00@2 15 Red Kidney 2 00@2 15 Lima beans dried, \$\psi\$ b 6@
Hay and Straw.
Hay prime, bales17 50@18 00

No. 1, 19 ton.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Flour.—The market quoted quiet. Spring patents, \$4.10@4.75. Spring, clear and straight, \$3.20@3.75. Winter patents, \$4.10@4.50. Winter, clear and straight, \$3.85@4.40. Corn Monl.—The market is higher at \$1 32@ 34 P bag, and \$2 80@2 85 P bbl; granulated \$3 20 340 P bbl.

Graham Flour.—Trade continues quiet, with the market quoted at \$3 85@4 00 P bbl. Oat Meal.—Quiet, \$4 75@5 00 P bbl. for rolled, and \$5 15@5 40 for cut and ground.

Corm.—Demand is quiet, with prices steady.

No. 2, yellow, spot. 70½@71c.

No. 3, yellow, 69½@70c.

Onts.—Quiet and lower.
Clipped, tancy, spot, 53@54c.

No. 2 clipped white, 53c.

No. 3 clipped, white, 53c.

No. 3 clipped, white, 53c. Millfeed.-The market is higher for all

grades.
Winter wheat, bran sacks, \$22 00.
Winter wheat, middling sacks, \$22 75.
Spring wheat, bran sacks, \$18 75.
Spring wheat, middling sacks, \$18 75.
Cottonseed meal for shipment, \$29 00.
Malt.—The market is steady with trade ruling dull.

full.
State grades, 6-rowed, 65@72c.
State, 2-rowed, 62@67c.
Western grades, 70@75c.
Barley.—Quiet demand, with prices higher al 60@76c for No. 2 6-rowed State, and 45@60c for No. 22-rowed State. Feed barley, 55@65c. Rye.-Quiet, \$3.05@3.60 P bbl, 55c P bushel.

THE WOOL MARKET.

Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan. Fine delaine, Ohio...... Michigan . 26@ 24@27

CORN OIL .- Young Farmer, Worcester County: from the manufacture of corn into glucose and grape sugar. The oil is of a reddishused in the manufacture of paints, leather dressing, various kinds of soap and rubber substitute. Corn-oil cake, the residue after expressing the oil, is valuable as an anima food, especially for dairy cattle. A considerable foreign demand has sprung up recently for both these products. Exports of corn oil have increased from 2,646,560 gallons in 1898, when this oil was first separately specified in statements of exports, to 4,808,545 gallons in 1901. Estimated by values, the increase during the period has been from \$576,646 to \$1,831,980. These exports have been directed almost exclusively to Europe, Bel gium taking steadily about one-half the total Exports of corn-oil cake increased from 2,202,680 pounds, valued at \$20,286, in 1898, to 4,888,776 charge for which will not exceed the gain by the pounds in 1900, valued at \$48,783. France is the principal purchaser of this product. Only the germs of corn are used in oil extraction, these being separated from the rest of the grain by mechanical process. They are ground into a powdery meal, heated, and the oil expressed by a process sim ilar to that of expressing linseed oil from flaxseed. The residue of the corn, after separating the germs, is utilized in the manufacture of a starch from which, in turn, is derived a great variety of products, such as special starches, dextrines, gums, glucose and grape at the annual free seed distribution of our de-

A Salem (N. Y.) correspondent of Gleanings says that last year was a poor year for the bees in that section, and he only received a little over one thousand pounds from twenty-five colonies, while a colony from one queen which he bought produced two hundred pounds, mostly white clover honey, but did cast a swarm. The bees gave about one hundred pounds from what he calls heartsease, probably not the pansy, sometimes known by that name, but which we take to mean the weed known to us as heart-weed or black heart, because of the heart-shaped black figure in the green leaf, and its near relative, sometimes known as smartweed or Indian pepper grass. As a weed they are both or Indian pepper grass. As a weed they are both nuisances, but as nectar for the bees they can scarcely be equaled in the fall, unless by the goldenrod. We will not say that we like the honey from either species of these plants, but many would not know it from white-clover honey.

if they did not eat too heartily, in which case would be nauseating. SORGHUM AS CATTLE FOOD. sowing it broadcast as was the custom then, and as a green food or cured and fed dry it did not give satisfaction. It was not as good as corn give satisfaction. It was not as good as corn give satisfaction. It was not as good as corn give satisfaction. fodder seemed the better. This prejudiced us against it, and we have not tried it since. But we than is needed to do the work than a little less know now that corn sown broadcast does not make the best of fodder, either green or cured, used to have what was called a "spare hand," and we have begun to wonder if sorghum sown in drills and cultivated as ensilage or fodder corn would be, might not be equally as good as a forage crop, green or dried. We have not investigated the might not be called upon to work more than a the matter enough to have any decided opinion, but think it worthy of study by stockkeepers. As the sorghum has more sugar than the cornstalk, or is supposed to have, it should be more fattening, but there is another matter to be taken into consideration. From the sugar growing countries comes a report that too much sugar fed to animals is a cause of barrenness, which may be true, and if it is so, would be an objection to sorghum or to sweet corn as an ensilage plant for the dairy herd, or, at least, a reason for using other corn, that will produce larger crops.

Lot as rich in sugar.

BEES IN WAR.

We do not know that bees have ever been recognized as among the accessories of war, but recognized as among the accessories of war, but there is an old army story of a party who were out sconting or foraging, probably both, one morning, and saw a much larger party of the enemy's cavalry riding down on them. It was useless to retreat across an open plain, for the horses could go faster than they, while to sur-render meant a fate but little better or perhaps a little worse than death. They gathered behind a wall or embankment, resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible, when one of their number spied a stand of beehives a little way behind them. Quickly he communicated his idea to his comrades, and enough ran back to each seize a hive and throw it over the wall in front of seize a hive and throw it over the wall in front of them. Very quickly those bees were at work as busily as if they had been sworn into the service, and while the riders might have faced them, the horses would not, but were soon in full retreat a half-mile away. Some of the boys got stung in trying to send missiles more powerful than bee stings after the enemy, but they all reached camp again soon without but they all reached camp again soon without needing the surgeon's care. We have purposely refrained from telling which side the bees worked for, although it is too late now to either give them a purpose or grain them for treason, and them a pension or arraign them for treason, and those who retreated do not care to tell the story SHEEP AND LAMBS.

At this season of the year many of the markets are reporting two prices for sheep and lambs, one for the clipped animals and the other for those with the wool on. Usually the clipped sell a lit-tle lower, from twenty-five to fifty cents a hundred pounds less than those with fleece on. where a sheep will shear six to eight pounds of wool, worth sixteen to seventeen cents a pound. the price of the wool will pay very well for the shearing. This wool sold at the price of sheep would add but a little to the price it sells for, and in some cases buyers will prefer the sheared sheep, because they can what the sell the sellition. judge better of its condition than they can through the wool. It is also claimed that if the shearing is done two or three weeks before the shearing is done two or three weeks before the sheep and lambs are sent to market, as it should, they will make a much better growth on the same food. To ship in the spring, within less than two weeks after shearing, is to invite disaster, for the cold may cause a shrinkage in flesh, if no disease is may cause a shrinkage in nesh, if no disease is contracted. Yet there is scarcely more danger



We shall be happy to fill your seed order. We were the first to warrant seed, as per first page of our catalogue. Our prices will compare favorably with those of any reliable seedsman, and you will find that we can sometimes do a little better by you. We are just about square with our orders and can fill promptly the catalogue this season. Several valuable new vegetables and choice flowers. Hundreds of the most critical market gardeners have for many years been our customers. We shall be happy to add your name. Seed catalogue free.

J. J. H. CRECORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.



than in shipping with a full fleece, for we have seen a carload of sheep suffering very much from the heat in the car in a hot day in April. They can sweat flesh off as well as shake it off in a

CANADIAN CHEESE.

Professor Robertson, Dominion Commission of Agriculture and Dairying, is not ceasing his efforts to place the Canadian cheese at the head of all imported into England. He thinks it can be done, and it will not be his fault if it is not done. Having found by tests that cheese cured at a temperature of 60° to 65° produces a mild-flavored, soft cheese, which is in demand in Eng-Corn oil and corn-oil cake are by-products land, and which is kept here, transported from the manufacture of corn into glucose and kept there at the same temperature, ape sugar. The oil is of a reddish-color and of pleasant taste. It is the manufacture of paints, leather much after that, or a shorter time. He considers that of the 3000 cheese factories in Canada, with an output of 180,000 pounds, there would be an increase in the selling value of the cheese of about two cents a pound, or \$1000 pe factory at the lowest estimate. The Department this year will put up feur such storage rooms, each to hold and cure the product of some ten small factories, which will also serve as models for such larger factories as desire to store their own. These will be so located near a rail-way station that the cheese can be put in within one or two days after coming out of the hoops, and the department will find experienced and careful men to do the handling and curing, the agricultural papers of the Dominion point with pride to the work the department is doing to help the two branches of dairying and orcharding in improving their products and marketing them while the agricultural papers of the United State

partment. ECONOMY IN FARM HELP. The farmer who hires help to perform work that he or his boys have ample time to do, is not economical unless the hired help can do so much more or so much better work than the employer that to work with him would be but a hindrance to him, for the old saying is that "the slowest horse sets the pace for the team," and we have seen two men doing less than one could have done alone, because the hired man did not feel it right to work faster than the "boss." But there is another system of false economy that is much more frequently seen, which is the failure to employ help when it is needed. Some-times this is unavoidable, because in a farming section help cannot always be obtained at a day's notice, but the farmer should foresee these things and provide for them. There are times when on day's work of two men will accomplish as much as four days work of one man, and do more good destroying the crop or the crop may be losing in value. Not to employ help at such a time is to lose more than the wages. It is better to call out has been duly appointed administrator of the a fire company to save the building than to lose i over when dry, and when fed green the corn week or a month on the sick bed. To make the few hours in the week, but his wages were as high as any other of the help, and higher than many. The farmer should be the "spare hand" himself when possible.

Valuable to Stock Breeders.

PRATT'S JUNCTION, MASS., April 14, 1902. Mr. W. A. Dingley makes the following statement: "About six weeks ago I bought a \$2.50 package of Hood Farm Antiseptic Breeding Powder and began treating three cows that had not come in season for from three to six months. Since treatment with this Powder these cows have all come in season and have been served.' Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Farmer Brighton, Fairfield, In., Advertises in our columns a very valuable instru ment for dehorning calves, marking all kinds of live stock, and also preventing hogs from rooting. It will be sent on liberal terms.



Patentees and Sole Manufacturer Middletown Springs, Vt.

AUTHORNZED LIFE OF TALMAGE Edited by his Son, Rev. Frank DeWitt Talmage, D. D. Contains over 500 pages; magnificently illustrated; price \$2.00. Highest commission; freight paid; credit given. No capital required; experience unnecessary. Any one can make from \$10 to \$25 per day easily. BEWARE OF OTHER TALMAGE BOOKS, AS THEY ARE ALL UNRELIABLE. The people want "The Only Authorized Life," and will have no other. out if free for 15 cts., to cover postage. Order out today. Address

THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO., 718 Arch St., Phila., or 3:34 Dearborn St., Chicago.

SAVE YOUR FRUIT ----_BY SPRAYING

and use the Best Pumps. These are for sale by . . . THE CHARLES J. JAGER COMPANY, 174 High St., Boston, Mass. Catalogue and Special Price-List Malled Free.

FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

Farmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc. also Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one cent per word only, including name, address or initials. No Display. Cash to accompany the order.

PARNYARD Japanese Millet \$2 bushel. Ligh Brahma R. I. Red eggs balance season \$1.50 set ting. L. T. HOPKINS, Conway, Mass.

STRAWBERRY Plan s. \$1.75 per 1000. Address PINE HILL FRUIT FARM, Centre Brook, Conn. DLACE wanted on a farm for reliable boy of good habits; has had some experience: can milk, and take care of horse; would work for moderate wages, if sure of good home. Address MASON, 94 Dudley street, Brookline, Mass.

WALTER SHERMAN, View Farms, Middletown R. I., has farm-raised Rhode Island Reds, hardy and Sprolific, from which he sells eggs to hatch, at six cents each. Write him at once for particulars.

CHOICE Jersey Wakefield cabbage plants, wintered in cold frames; none but good, stocky plants will be sent out; price \$4 per thousand. ALBERT S. WALKER, South Portsmouth, R. I.

SINGLE Comb Brown Leghorns eggs from my prize winners, 5 cents apiece. HARRY D. SANFORD Belchertown, Mass.

GGS—Fertility guaranteed. By the sitting or hundred. 23 varieties of prize-winning land and water fowls. Big catalog free. Our guarantee means something. PINE TREE FARM, Box Z., Jamesburg, N. J.

book on the training of Collies for practical farm work, written in plain, condensed language, and tells Just How to do it. Price 50 cents. MAPLEMONT STOCK FARM, Albany, Vt.

WANTED—Situation farmer, teamster, sawmill man good, reliable man. ALFRED RICE, Cheshire, Ct.

AMMOTH Bronze Turkey Toms, 25 to 30 fbs, by 97-point tom. B. P. Rock ckis. and Poland-Chinaswine of the leading strains. A. H. MANN, Eldena, Ill. DOLLED Durhams. Bulls of serviceable age for sale. Herd bulls having 22 polled crosses, 28 months old. A. E. BURLEIGH, Knox City, Knox Co., Mo.

NE Webster & Hannum Bone Cutter for exchange. Worth \$25; never been used. KENT, Box 324,

GRAPHOPHONE and records, camera, double, barrel gun, rifle or bicycle or anything in the poultry line. BOX 1014, Rockville, Ct.

OR SALE—A water and steam power corn, feed and sawmill, with sufficient building for flouring machinery; two good dwelling houses, with 31 acres of good land. Situated in one of the healthlest, best corn and wheat-growing sections in the State. Want to change occupation on account of poor health. For further particulars address J R. L. CHAMBLIN, Philomont, Loudoun Co., Va.

OR SALE—Nine registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls, 6 to 12 months old. Individual merit end breeding the best. JOHN L. GAISER, Charleston, Ill.

UFF Cochins; young and yearling stock for sale.

J. L. WARE, South Keene. N. H

RELIABLE young man (22) understanding care and management of standard and egg poultry, incutors, brooding, feeding chicks, etc., wants situation. Could become working partner on good-sized plant. ARTHUR O'CONNELL. Modena. Pa.

been duly appointed adm MARY T. RUNYAN, lat Mo., deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bond, as the law di-

himself that trust by giving bond, as the law directs.

All persons having demands upod the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

NAHUM T. GREENWOOD, Administrator.

Address, 198 Lowell avenue, Newtonville, Mass.

April 24, 1902.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

MIDDLESEX, 8S.

PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of M. ABBY SMITH, late of Sandwich, in the County of Carroll, and State of New Hampshire, deceased, or in the personal property hereinafter described, and to the Treasurer and Receiver-General of said Commonwealth.

Whinistratrix of the estate of said deceased by the Probate Court for the County of Carroll, in the State of New Hampshire, has presented to said Court her petition, representing that as such administratrix she is entitled to certain personal property situated in said Commonwealth, to wit: A deposit in the Suffolk Savings Bank, Book No. 105,048; and one share of stock in the Newton National Bank, Certificate No. 661, and paying that she may be licensed to receive or to sell by public or private sale on such terms and to such person or persons as she shall think fit—or otherwise to dispose of, and to transfer and to convey said shares and estate.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the sixth day of May, A. D. 1902, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation, by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by serving a copy of said citation on the Treasurer and Receiver-General of said Commonwealth fourteen days at least before said Court, and by serving a copy of said citation on the Treasurer and Receiver-General of said Commonwealth fourteen days at least before said Court, first Judge of said Court, this fifteenth day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

MADTEAGEESC CALE

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by John Therrien, of Boston, Massachusetts, and Alice Therrien, wife of said John Therrien, in her right, to Martha B. Green of Boston, Massachusetts, dated May eighteenth, 1896, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds Book 2359, Page 275, for breach of the condition of said mortgage, and tor the purpose of force closing the same, will be sold at public auction on the premises, on Monday, the nineteenth day for May, 1902, at nine o'clock in the morning, all and singuar, the premises conveyed by said mortgage deen and therein described as follows:
All that parcel of land with the buildings thereon situated in said Boston, and bounded, northeasterly by Massachusetts avenue, twenty feet; southeasterly, by house and land formerly mortgage deep and trusiee, by deed of mortgage recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Book 970, page 124, by a line running through the centre of a brick partition wall ninety-five feet; southwesterly by a passageway extending to Columbus avenue, twenty feet; northwesterly by land conveyed by said Shapieigh to Frances Yeaton, by need dated Sept. 25, 1870, and recorded with said Suffolk Deeds, Book 2339, page 274.

The premises will be sold subject to a First Mortgage, all unpaid taxes, and all other assessments upon the said premises. Terms cash at time and place of saile.

MARTHA B. GREEN, Mortgagee.

Small crops, unsalable vegetables, result from want of Potash. Vegetables are especially fond of Potash. Write for our free pamphlets. GERMAN KALI WORKS,

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of ELIZA CROMIE, late of Newton in said County, de-

To all persons interested in the estate of ELIZA CROMIE, late of Newton in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, George P. Davis, the administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance, the final account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County on the thirteenth day of May 1902, A. D., at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said administrator is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate, fourteen days, at least, before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASBACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days at least before said Court.

WITHER ST. CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire, Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-second day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register

S. H. FOLSOM, Register

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

PROBATE COURT.

MIDDLESEX 88.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of HARRIET L. KIMBALL, late of Arlington, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to William H. Kimball of Arlington, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1902, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in 'Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-third day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of ELLEN WALSH, late of Somerville, in said County, decayage.

WALSH, late of Somerville, in said County, deceased.

WHEKEAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Elizabeth M. Taylor, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix therein named, without giving a surety on hier official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the thirteenth day of May, A. D. 1902, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-first day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of CHARLOTTE E. SANDERSON, late of Littleton, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to George W. Sanderson, of Littleton, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the sixth day of May, A. D. 1992, at him o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give

any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIEE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this sixteenth day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of CATHERINE M. NOYES, late of Cambridge, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Edward T. Sanderson of Parkersburg, in the State of West Virginia, or to some other suitable person. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the sixth day of May, A. D. 1902, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this fifteenth day of April in the year one thousand nine hundred and two.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

The Workbox

MOUNTMELLICK SILK EMBROIDERY. The advantage of this beautiful work is that it works up fast, and most of the silk is coarse. The Corticelli Mountmellick embroidery silk comes in four sizes, F, FF, G and H, finest to coarsest in the order name and comes in white, 615, which is the color most used, and there is a Delft blue, 794, only. Use a No. 7 Harper's needle to carry silk FF, A No. 6 for F, No. 5 for size G, and No. 4 for size H.

Mountmellick embroidery is very bea tiful, and at the same time is strong and durable. The foundation may be satin damask, satin jean or any other firm materia!. Quilts, toilet covers, nightdress sachets, mats, pincushions, table centres, etc. Give the embroidery plenty of room so to speak, always remembering the work is "heavy," so says the article in issue of Home Needlework, October, 1900. Many of the stitches used for Mountmellick work are similar to those employed in regular needlework on linen. Flowers are mostly worked in satin stitch, highly raised. Leaves are sometimes worked in satin stitch, without padding, but just as frequently they are given the raised effect. Flowers are embellished with French knots and fancy stitches, and the leaves often have a row of French knots on the outside, and are filled in with knots, and the veins put in with cat, brier or feather stitch. Berries are represented by clusters of French knots. Buttonhole stitch with the coarsest silk is used to finish edges, although Torchon lace is sometimes put on.

I recently saw a coarse blue linen hemstitched table cover a yard and a quarter square, worked all in white with the different sizes of Corticelli Mountmellick embroidery silk. The design was pears with leaves brought out in fancy stitches. Another cover of green had a design of cherries. I will gladly give any further information EVA M. NILES. on the subject.

Is Yawning Contagious?

" See that man stifling a yawn?" said the man who takes an interest in curious little things to his neighbor. "Well, keep your eye open and see what happens."

The man who had unlimbered his jaws was sitting with three or four hundred others in a stuffy little church where a masculinelooking female severely clothed in black was holding forth on the subject of "The Predisposition of the Fijiian Toward the Softening Influence of Christianity." The talk was dreary and wearisome enough, but hardly so depressing as to account for the maxillary manifestations that followed the

One by one the gloved hands went lazily up all over the house to cover the undue display of dental furniture. Dozens of bored listeners to the right and left of the man who first spread his jaws sought relief in good, wide, satisfying yawns. Dozens more in front and behind the pioneer yawned broadly one after another. In a few minutes the epidemic died away as quickly as it came.

"Did you observe all that and catch on to what I was driving at?" said the philoso-pher in odds and ends. "Perhaps you didn't see the connection, but it is a fact that everybody in the room yawned for no other reason in the world than because the first man did. I won't attempt to explain the mental or physical phenomenon of the reason why yawns are as contagious as cholera, but it nevertheless is true.

"It's a funny thing as well as curious, but anybody who happens to think to watch people around him may see the same epidemic follow a single facial stretch. I don't know what causes it: I dare say you know no more about it than I do, and I never heard of a doctor who could explain it. The single and singular fact remains that whenever two or more persons are together, and one of them yawns unconparty will follow suit without knowing what they are doing. I say the first vawner need not do it unconsciously, if he wishes in the interest of science to test the working of the

phenomena. "I was on a North Side street car the other day with a friend when I happened to think of this very thing. I turned to my companion, and, for want of a better subject to gossip about, I told him pretty much what I am telling you. He scoffed at the idea, said I must have been carried away by a coincidence, or even by what Edward Everett Hale calls a 'coincidence of the third order. but I knew I was right. To prove the thing I tried a practical demonstration. 'New,' I said to him 'watch what follows.'

"There were agont twenty people in the car, men and women, going home in the evening. I didn't know a soul of the lot. I clapped my hands quickly and loudly, and then when everybody in the car stared at me to ascertain the reason for the unusual noise, I put my hand to my mouth and gaped,' as they call it in the rural districts, widely and ostentatiously. Nothing happened for about a minute, and I was beginning to fear that my theories were no good when a haughty woman in the corner of the car saved the day. She vawned so that I had a splendid view of her œsophagus before she got her hand to her face to hide the display. The day was saved, for in anminute three-fourths of the peopl in the car were concealing yawns. My friend was forced to admit that it looked

"I know a mean-spirited man who ruined an oratorical effort one night by starting an epidemic of jaw-stretching. This person went on one occasion to hear a speaker for whom he had a particular dislike. The man who was to talk was very vain as well as very brilliant, and kept close watch on his audience to see how they were touched by his silvery eloquence. He was of the sort that encouragement spurs, and the slightest discouragement casts down utterly for the time being. Well, this mean-spirited man, in the midst of the orator's most brilliant flow of words, leaned back in his chair and yawned so that everybody in the house could see him. I give you my word that that yawn killed the speech. People all over the house commenced to show their teeth, and the astonished speaker for five minutes stared with growing mortification down into the faces of an audience that was manifesting every symptom of extreme boredom. He was so flustrated and broken up that he lost the train of his thought and began to ramble all around 'Robin Hood's barn.' Finally he brought the ill-starred effort to close limping and lame, and there was not a hand raised to applaud him, and I have that

The phenomenon affects men, wome and children alike. That much I have gathered from close observation. Just how it influences fools and drunken persons I have as yet had little opportunity to observe, but I am inclined to think that in the case of the former class it will work the same.

Anyway, make a few observations for your-labeled a patient."—N. Y. Tribune.

story on excellent authority.

self and try and solve the problem."-Indianapolis Journal.

For Tired, Nervous Women. Learn how to do nothing. Practice culti-

vating complete rest. Any woman can do it. Begin by completely relaxing every nerve and muscle for five minutes a day. If you are a home woman go to your own room, and give orders that in no event are

you to be disturbed. Draw the curtains and close the door; lie down if possible. Say to yourself: "I have left care and worry and anxiety outside my door. I will rest my soul and body absolutely for these

few precious moments." Wide-awake repose, if complete, will prove inestimably restful. A few minutes of absolute relaxation, literally thinking of nothing, will greatly revitalize the nervous

With regard to the amount of sleep required for women, an author of repute says well that one aspect of this subject is frequently overlooked. Extremely energetic women appear to take a virtuous pride in limiting themselves to four or five hours leep, really grudging that, and considering it more a disgraceful evidence of laziness

and a reprehensible waste of time. Now, viewed simply from a purely material and hygienic point, this is an error. It is quite possible to accustom yourself to so little sleep as to be greatly the loser thereby. It may not show immediately, but it will in the end.

m seven to eight hours' sleep is needed by all people leading active lives, and brain workers can least afford to cut down their allowance. If for any reason it is occasionally necessary it should be made up by extra sleep as soon as possible. Any other course undermines the strength insidiously, and the penalty is invariably a breakdown of some sort. The severer the tasks imposed upon the brain, the more sleep it should be allowed.

The woman who cannot sleep is always a nervous subject. She should religiously take enough physical exercise each day to induce healthful fatigue. She should eat simple, easily digested food, avoiding tea and coffee later than her breakfast hour. Many a woman declares that tea and coffee have no effect upon their nerves. I know they are mistaken. Coffee and tea are excellent excitants and enemies of sleep.

The insomnia victim may be lulled to rest by a gentle massage—the hypnotic stroke will often act as a magical sleep inducer. Sometimes a rub with hair friction gloves will induce sleep. A tepid bath taken just before retiring has a sedative effect. But a hot bath is stimulating, and should not be taken at night by nervous subjects.-Chicago Record-Herald.

Avoiding Colds.

A writer in the Lancet says: "Since egan to study diet, I have been astonished at the number of cases of which I have heard, even of medical men, who, by eating less and not so often, have found that their susceptibility to colds has quite gone. Such facts as I have met with point to the conclusion that it is the system overcharged with the products of food which was not required, and can act only as a poison to every organ in the body, which is most sus ceptible to colds."

First Steps in Nursing.

"' What is a nurse's first duty on entering a sickroom?' is an examination question that has teased many a poor undergraduate, said a nurse vesterday.

"That it is a duty to approach the bedside, and address the patient quietly and cheerfully, mentally noting his or her condition meanwhile, does not strike an outsider as being so strictly a part of nursing as taking a temperature or giving a dose of medicine. As a matter of fact, an observant nurse, in nine cases out of ten, will have gained a very fair idea in those first few minutes of the patient's character, and symptoms of the know just how to set about taking the next be avoided by an observance of this precausufferer as comfortable as the nature of the disease will allow.

"The bed, as a general rule, is what demands the nurse's immediate attention, and the patient's sign or grunt of satisfaction usually following her ministrations in this respect is proof sufficient that she is experienced in 'handling' the sick.

" A good mattress (hair by choice) is the only bedding proper for a sick person to lie on, not only for the sake of ease and com fort, but for hygienic reasons as well.

"Bed making is a neglected art, mo people being satisfied to cover a bed tidily with the necessary clothes and fancy that it is made, whereas it is really a business that calls for some degree of skill that is acquired only by constant practice. The following rules, however, are standard, and should be observed by all in attendance on the sick:

"The under sheet should be well tucked in at the top and sides-a shortage at the foot is immaterial, provided it is drawn taut and smooth. There is nothing more disagreeable than a loose or creased under sheet

'In the case of unconscious patients, a wide strip of rubber sheeting or oilcloth the width of bed should be securely pinned to the edges of the mattress; over this place a draw sheet (a piece of sheeting three-quar ters of a yard or a yard wide and long enough to tuck in at the sides), in order to protect the bed and facilitate changing.

"The upper sheet and blanket must b tucked in well at the foot of the bed, at the same time not so tightly as to prevent free movement of the patient's limbs.

'A large clean sheet is preferable to counterpane or quilt for the sick bed. "Let all coverings be warm, but light in weight; it is better to maintain an equable temperature in the room (70° to 72° F.) than

to reduce the strength of an already weakened system by the use of heavy coverings. "It is presumed that the common laws of health are so well understood in the present day as not to need a warning word

of the dangers that lurk in the old-fashioned feather bed. "In the first place, it generates too grea heat. In the next, it has a tendency to get hard and lumpy unless shaken up each day. which in acute cases is absolutely impos sible, and the unfortunate patient in con equence has to endure unnecessary dis-

"Lastly, the feather bed is a snug hidingplace for the germs of many diseases, and has often proved a bed of death when no

leathbed was anticipated. "When members of a family relieve each other in the care of the sick, it is always well before entering a sickroom to brush the hair, clean the nails and trimethem very close; scrub the hands (the word 'scrub' is used professionally and advisedly), put on a fresh apron, likewise a cheerful expression. and on no account sit on the sick person' bed or lean up against it. The observance clothabit, lay it in the sun for three or four

Klasing the Baby.

There are many mothers who give them selves infinite trouble about the big and bvious things connected with nursery management,—who strive bravely to be up-to-date in the matter of plumbing, ventilation and infectious diseases,-who yet fail wofully when it comes to certain details. One of the most important of these is the disgusting and dangerous habit of allowing

svery comer to kiss and maul the baby.

A baby, no doubt, is a delightful object
and almost irresistible, but that is no reason
why advantage should be taken of his helpless condition to offer him constant hygienic

outrages. Here is a speech a well-meaning goose of young mother made to the father of her child on his return from business: "Mrs. Smith called today, John. She has a fear-ful cold and sore throat. She thought the baby was just too sweet for anything, and wouldn't let him out of her arms. He took to her wonderfully, too." Naturally the baby developed a bad case of the snuffles in a day or two, and then it was: "The baby has a dreadful cold. We cannot think where he got it, we are always so careful."

This mother and the hundreds like her should be taught the lesson that pror ous kissing is a bad and vulgar habit, productive of much danger to adults as well as to children. Adults can protect themselve if they like, but infants cannot, and so it is the duty of the mothers to protect them.

Even if they mercifully escape actual in fection in babyhood, there still remains the fact that a silly and unclean habit is formed, resulting in schools full of kissing children and by and by in ridiculous communities of kissing acquaintances. We may learn a useful lesson from the Japanese in this regard. They are not a kissing race, and the little children do not know what it means, except perhaps from their mothers. It is generally acknowledged that the Japanese babies are he healthiest and happiest of youngsters, and who shall say how much wholeson restraint from the kissing habit may have to

do with this fortunate state of affairs? To make too much of children is to spoi them, but in one respect they should be treated like royalty,-if they must be kissed it should be only the back of the hand .-Youth's Companion.

The Table's Linen.

It seems after all that the habit which obtains among housekeepers of the wise and thrifty sort, of taking account of the stock of table linen with a view to replenishing it, and of adding at the same time all the new and desirable effects in it that manufacturers have brought into being for their use and appreciation, is founded on an old custom. For in old times there was a

woman's festival jestingly known as "St. Distaff's Day," and it began the first working day after the Christmas holidaying. Distaffs were brought out again and the work of spinning went on as before the interruption. It was in New York that the first linen 'sales" were mangurated by one whose

name will ever stand at the top in the history of the dry goods business in this country. Quickly the large stores in his own city and in others followed suit, and now the first two months in the year are those in which selections are made for all the details that come under the head of "table linen." As every woman knows that in table linen the best is the cheapest," there is no need

to give advice here as to the kind to be chosen. Rather it is the province of the present writer to contribute to the subject just a few hints not known to every nousekeeper for the safe keeping and restoring of table linen. To begin in the laundry and work up, it is taking a risk always to have the damask cloths dried out of doors in freezing weather. The heavier they are the more apt they are to crack if frozen, and to dry them in the house is therefore the more judicious way. But if necessity compels an out-of-doors drying then it should be seen to that the damask is sciously or with intent, all the others in the malady, and at the end of that time will not folded while frozen. Much harm may

> Also the very best damask may take a notion to crack some day if it is laid too often over a sharp-edged table. But this rarely occurs now, when so many housekeepers use the blanketing under the cloth.

Careful housekeepers never did have a tablecloth or napkin hemmed on the machine, and even those who have in the past been led into making this mistake, have seen the error of their ways, or soon will. In hemstitching, it is customary to give the tablecloth a two-inch hem, and the napkins one-half as wide, though sometimes the hem is even wider.

The best way of marking table linen is isually in the corner, and it may or may not be an improvement to the cloth. Much lepends on how the marking is done. In the first place, monograms on a figured damask are apoto look blotchy, and, unless one has the key to the situation, are quite undecipherable. Initials, not too fanciful, are in better taste from every standpoint.

Probably, next to the breakage of glass, no household misfortune vexes the heart of the mistress as does a permanently stained tablecloth. Stains will come to it it would be an impossibility to avoid them, but, taken in time, they may be eradicated completely and satisfactorily. But this process of eradication must be undertaken before the cloth is washed at all, otherwise

the stain becomes indelible. Ordinarily truit stains may be remove by pouring boiling water through them. It must actually be boiling, and really two persons should undertake the removal of the stain. One should hold the cloth out rather smoothly over a basin, and the other should pour slowly a pot of boiling water over and through the stained part. Tea and coffee stains may usually be got rid of by just this

use of boiling water. But if spots from the foregoing causes remain obdurate, or if by accident the cloth has been washed before the stains were noticed, then try dissolving four ounces each of chlorate of lime and washing soda in three quarts of boiling water. Pour this through the stain very slowly, and then

rinse faithfully with boiling water, clear. Iron rust may be removed by putting salt on the stains, squeezing lemon juice over it, and leaving in the sun. Sometimes one application will effect the disappearance of the stain, but not infrequently two or even three treatments are necessary.

Some vegetables leave stains, and if one of the foregoing prescriptions fails to rid the cloth of them, try the others; then if all of them fail try wetting the stain, and holding under it the fumes of a burning sulphu match. Hold it there as long as any sulphur remains on it, and then strike another and another, till the good work is complete.

Ink is a troublesome nuisance, once it gets spilled on table linen, but when the offence s fresh plenty of soaking in sour milk will. as a rule, make the cloth as white as ever. If by any chance a hot iron scorches the

hours, and unless the burn has gone too deep the wrong will be righted in the next washing of the whole cloth.

For the removing of wine stains of any ind, probably no plan is so efficacious as that of washing the stain, or wetting it, rather, with a strong suds made of hard. vellow laundry soap. After this, coat the stain very thickly with pulverized starch and lay it in the sun. After one good sun bath of two hours or so, the stain should disappear; still, if it does remain. do not be

Nothing removes paint from a tablecloth more happily than does turpentine, and you couldn't desire anything to do it better. Almost as by a miracle it disappears. Wet a cloth well with the turpentine and keep it wet, rubbing the stain with it steadily. Varnish, of course, yields to the turpentine reatment as readily as does paint.

discouraged, but begin all over again, wet-

ting it with the suds and giving it fresh

It is understood that any and all of these removers" need to be applied as soon after stain makes its mark as is possible. Delay, while not proving fatal, does in all retard the prompt and satisfactory working of the eraser.-The Epicure.

Domestic Hints.

OLD-FASHIONED COUGH CANDY. Pour over a gill of whole flaxseed half a pint of r. In another dish, holding a cup of dippery elm, pour also enough boiling water to ver. Let these stand for two hours, then strain into a porcelain kettle containing a pound and a half of granulated sugar wet with the juice of two lemons. Press the strainer holding the seed and the elm in order to get their healing substances. Boil the mixture till it candies, and then pour it on pans on which buttered paper ha

CRANBERRY JELLY.

One quart of cranberries, one pint of granu-lated sugar and half a pint of water. Cook the cranberries in the water for twenty minutes Then rub through the sieve and add the sugar Cook ten minutes longer. Do not add more or less of the sugar, or the jelly will not mould. It should boil all the time it is cooking. The time during which an article is coming to the boiling point; cannot be counted by any rule. The t the liquid has cooked ten m it into a mould and set in a cool place for twelve nours or more. Cranberries should be cooked i

NUT COOKIES.

One pound of light-brown sugar, two eggs, one cupful of lard, one cupful of sour milk, one gen-erous teaspoonful of soda, one cupful of hickory or any preferred nuts, chopped fine, and enough flour to form a dough that will roll out. Rub the sugar and lard together and mix until they cream, and put in the eggs, which have been previously well beaten. Stir the soda into the milk and add that, then stir in the nuts. Add a little flour at a time until the dough is stiff enough, roll out thin and cut in round or fancy shapes. Place these on greased pans and bake in a quick oven for

LIVER HASH.

One pint of cooked liver, one cup of cold water, one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of flour, ditto of lemon juice, half a teaspoonful o sait and one-fourth of pepper; cut the liver into pieces the size of a penny, and measure after cutting; heat the butter and stir in the flour, cooking and stirring until brown, then add the water gradually and season with the salt and pepper; place the liver in this sauce and simm gently twenty minutes; add the lemon juice and serve very hot.

PINEAPPLE WHIP.

Grate and drain on a sieve one pineapple. Beat the whites of three eggs to a froth, and add gradually three tablespoonfuls powdered sugar Beat until stiff, then flavor with one tablespoonful sherry and one tablespoonful orange juice. Whip one pint of cream to a stiff froth and add slowly the beaten eggs. Pour in the pineapple gradually and set on the ice till very cold. Serve in ice-cold punch glasses.

RHUBARB JELLY.

Add to the foregoing recipe before removing from the fire one box of granulated gelatine, which has been softened in two cupfuls of tepid water. Stir the mixture while heating, and add extra sugar to taste. When it is just about to spiritual agents" is the truest word that boil remove from the fire, and pour into ring moulds that have been rinsed with cold water. When the mixture has cooled put it on ice to become firm. Sweeten one pint of cream, flavor with vanilla, and whip until it is stiff. Turn the with vanilla, and whip until it is still. Turn the pelly border into a glass dish, fill the centre with with its invisible direction; it is the pillar whipped cream, and serve. A simple way of preparing rhubarb with cream is to take three parts on by day. In any perception of the force arms of Canterbury and York, where it is a of stewed rhubarb to one part of rich cream, and mix the whole just before serving. The rhubarb should be ice cold before the cream is added. sleve when preparing it for this dessert.

Hints to Housekeepers.

A weak solution of oxalic acid and water is advised to clean and freshen leather chairs. They should be rubbed afterward with a chamois skin r woollen cloth.

Flannel blankets may be successfully cleaned y using borax and soft soap. Put two table-poonfuls of borax and a pint of soft soap into cold water enough to cover the blankets. When the borax and soap have become dissolved, put in the blankets and let them stand over night. The next day rub them out, rinse them in two waters and hang them to dry. Never wring

from a painted floor is to wet a flannel bag, wring it out as dry as possible, put it on the broom and dirt will in this way be collected in one place and can be easily taken up without leaving streaks of

dust on the paint. One can make such a great variety of frozen good things at home with comparatively little effort, and they are so much better and cheaper than those that are bought, that nowadays kitchen is scarcely considered complete that doe not number a freezer among its possessions. if the family is small, do not make the great mistake of purchasing a large size in anticipation of "company days"; better by far have two, the smaller one for general use, the larger one for occasions, and you will soon find it will pay in the difference of the time required, and the amount ice consumed in the making.

To make candied sweet potatoes cut cold sweet on an earthen baking dish. Sprinkle them with bits of butter and granulated or brown sugar Repeat with each layer, but if it is desired to have all the pieces brown have only one layer. Bake in a quick oven until the sugar has thoroughly dissolved and permeated the whole, and remove when it is slightly brown.

Cornstarch is a valuable food, but it rarely gets cooking enough to take away the raw taste and flavor that is natural to it in the uncooked stat Cornstarch pudding or the blanc-mange made from it is objected to by many persons, and par ticularly by children, to whom it would be, if pal atable, a nourishing food.

The new hosiery is very elaborate with hand embroidery and inset designs of lace which some women are clever enough to do for themselves. Black stockings with white lace inset are very smart for evening wear, but the swell thing is to have the stockings match the gown. Embroid ered rosebuds scattered over the entire stocking are one variety.

fashion Motes.

•* Eton suits of dark-toned cloth are in great demand for cool spring days, in spite of the efforts of merchants to rush the summer season by or merchants to rush the summer season by tempting displays of light silken fabrics. The trim little jacket that accompanies this suit is, as a rule, collarless and finished with innumerable rows of fine machine stitching, and perhaps a few dozen tiny buttons or tiny taffeta strappings

give the youthful touch. . A weird contribution to veilings is known a the "automobile," and is intended for both men and women. Heavy chiffon is the material of which it is made, and large concave glasses, without any magnifying power, are rimmed with rubber and sewed in to fit over the eyes of the chauffeur. The veil has a drawstring with which to fasten it to the neck, and it is said to add greatly to the comfort of individuals who are suffi-ciently (indifferent to the question of looks to

. A novelty in millinery is the hat made en trely of a rich shade of green moss on a wire frame. It is usually trimmed with small pink roses and buds or sprays of forget-me-nots, which have diminutive pink buds at the tips. Turbans covered with white, pink or blue tucked maline, without any ornamentation, have eaught the popular fancy, and a queer little hat in a rolled-up sailor shape is made in imitation of reed basketwork, with slender twigs radiating from the grown and forming the groundwork for from the crown and forming the groundwork the lacings made of strands of imitation reed.

•• In lingerie there are the daintiest of spring effects. A corset cover and short skirt combined is elaborately trimmed with insertion, which out-lines a short-waisted finish, for wear with Empire gowns and the wide ribbon which forms the shoulder straps and bows extends down nearly to the edge of the skirt, where it terminates in a lovers' knot bow. Another of this style of gar-ment has a wide lattice work of ribbon as the heading for the flounce, and a bolero of lace is finished with a beading of lace and edged with nbroidery. The beading has a medium width ribbon running through it, which laces to the front of the waist, where it terminate with a bow knot and long streamers.

. When in search of a suit that will stand aundering, the woman who keeps pace with the imes asks for a "tub" suit, this classification including those made of pique, crash, linen, duck and others of the washable variety.

. White watered silk, embroidered with pearls representing wheat and grapes, was one of the most striking gowns seen at a recent ball in Paris. The corsage was cut in the short-waisted

. Some of the newest silk petticoats have pompadour effects on white grounds. Among the solid colors soft greens, blues and pinks are the

 $_{f e^0}$ Oriental laces are especially well adapted to the present style of hat trimming. •• The demand for red hats has led to the in-roduction of the black veil with red dots or figures. The figures are small in size and brill-

ant in color.

•• Three bands of fancy slik braid, caught together at intervals and fastened at the front with a small buckle, form a dainty and fashionable belt. These belts are also to be had in bands of

. A white linea collar to be worn with shirt

waists fastens at the back, and has a turnover finish, with a point at the front. •*• A novelty lace cape is elbow length, and made of white applique lace over black taffeta. It is bordered with a silk ruffle, and has a high, and white satin streamers.

•• The tops of "snap" fasteners for kid gloves are now made in extra large size. Some of these are as large as a five-cent piece, and ornam with a fancy design.—New York Tribune.

The World Beautiful.

Lilian Whiting in Boston Budget. "We are escorted through life by spiritual agents, and a beneficent purpose lies in wait for us. . . The reality is more excellent than spent ball. The divine circulations never rest nor linger. Nature is the incarnation of a thought, and turns to a thought again, as ice becomes water and gas. The world is mind precipitated, and the volatile essence is forever escaping again into the state of free thought. Hence the virtue and pungency of the influence on the mind of natural objects, whether inorganic or organized. Man imprisoned, man crystallized, vegetative, speaks to man impersonated That power which does not respect quantity, which makes the whole and the particle its equal channel, delegates its smile to the morning, and distills Its essence into every drop of rain. Every noment instructs, and every object for wisdom s infused into every form. It has been poured into us as blood; it convulsed us as pain; it slid into us as pleasure; it enveloped us in dull, melancholy days, or in days of cheerful labor; we did not guess its essence, until after a long

stage of existence. To him who feels, perceives, recognizes, this subtle, invisible guidance and leading, the days are luminous and the perpetual impressiveness of this placed, and the coronet, from its having invisible leading, it is almost incredible to thus used, I suppose, entitles them to be hear of doubts and even unbelief in Immortality. The handwriting on the wall of every day announces that we are immortal now. If this be true, there is no reason to suppose that we shall suffer a sea change and cease to be immortal. "The knowledge that we traverse the whole scale of being, from the centre to the poles of nature, and have some stake in every possibility, lends that sublime lustre to death which philosophy and religion have too outwardly and literally striven to express in the popular doctrine of the immortality of the soul," says Emerson, and the phrasing is not too strong. Sublime as is the conception of Immortality, the common, daily experiences always seeks quiet, dark places. may far transcend it. Life is a divine drama. It is played on a stage infinite in its extent and practically unlimited in its cast. The figures come and go. Combinations more incredible than the play that the most romantic playright could dream are effected before our very eyes. The friend whom we thought of as in India or Australia suddenly stands before us. More surprising still, he arrives at the very moment when his aid-in sympathy, or influence, or suggestion, is the one factor needed to turn the scale. And a combination of circumstances-far-reaching, more strange and incredible than a novel, has resulted in bringing him to this particular place and hour. Who, that watches with any intelligent recognition the daily drama up with blocks and shores and the wat of his own life, can by any conceivable possibility doubt the beneficent and divinely overruling power? And if this Power be over his life yesterday, today and tomorrow, when, indeed, is it to be withdrawn? Surely no arbitrary date can be fixed for that Surely one realizes that this Power persists, increases, to just that degree to which he himself is receptive to it, and he can but say in the words of the Psalmist,-" Surely, dness and mercy shall accompany me all my days, and I shall dwell in the house of the Lord forever! This dwelling in "the house of the Lord"

is by no means a mere figure of speech. Nor is it to be regarded as some ineffable privilege to be—possibly to be—enjoyed after that change we call death. Its real significance is here and now. One must dwell in "the house of the Lord" today, and every day. The "house of the Lord" eautiful figurative expression for that United Kingdom. Steamers at spiritual atmosphere in which one may per-petually live, and in which it is his simple both live and to radiate to all

One of the ethical problems that force themselves upon intelligent attention at the present time is that of suicide. It is alarmingly prevalent. It is-if statistics are cor--increasing. The statisicians talk of periods of it as "an epidemic." Both science and religion take note of it, discuss its bearing upon life, its tendency and its possible prevention. It is seen as the reOur Lady Readers will Recognize This Picture.



Dobbins' Electric Soar

The soap their mothers used to delig praising. Dobbins' Electric is the same article it was when it was first made and up to 14 cents a bar. If your clothes delat as long and look as white as they use it is because your laundress is using your it is because your laundress is using son the cheap trash, loaded with rosin or c adulterants, that is sold as soap. Dobbin pure, and made of borax and the finest it whitens the clothes, and preserves the It is the greatest disinfectant in the wo Sold by all grocers.

DOBBINS' SOAP MANUFACTURING CO Sole Manufacturers. Philadelphia.

sult of both great and of trivial cause s seen to follow a great sin, and to be the terribly mistaken—refuge of a great sor And the remedy lies-? It can hardly elsewhere than in a truer understanding the very nature of life itself. The great remedy will be found in the larger general derstanding that life cannot be extinguished One may destroy his physical body,—he can do that at any moment and by an infinite variety of methods. But he cannot destroy himself. He may deprive himself of the instrument that was given to him for use in the physical world; he cannot escape from the duties that he should have fulfilled when he had the means in the use of this instrument we call the body. If science and religion could clearly teach the awful results that follow suicide, the terrible isolation and deprivation in which the spiritual being who has thrown away his instrument of service finds himself, it would be the one effective cure for a demoralizing tendency. If one has sinned,-sometime and somewhere must he meet the consequences. He cannot escape them by escaping from his body, and the sooner he meets them, in repentance and atonement, the sooner will he work out

to better and brighter conditions. If one encounters disaster or great personal sorrow, what then? One does not throw away all his possibilities of usefulness because he is himself unhappy. If he does do this he is ignoble. Life is a divine dream. It is a ivine responsi bility, primarily between each soul and God. It is one's business to live bravely, with dignity, with faith, with generosity of consideration and good will. with love, indeed, which is the expression of the highest energy. "I am primarily engaged to myself," said Emerson, "to be a public servant of all the gods; to demonstrate to all men that there is good will and intelligence at the heart of things, and ever higher and yet higher leadings, these are my engagements. If there be power in good intention, in fidelity and in toil, the north wind shall be purer, the stars in heaven shall glow with a kindlier beam that

These words convey with exquisite and fitting perfection the only true theory of

Motes and Queries.

The Dewey, Washington.

That we are "escorted through life by THE MITRE -- " R W C ". The mitre seems to have sunk into disuse in post-Reformation can be said of the experience in this present | times, except as an ornament ensigning the arms vived and worn by some of the Bishops of the Anglican Church. Sir Bernard Burke, whom every one must allow to be a high authority on heraldic matters, merely assigns the ducal "Your Grace." Samuel Seabury, the first Bishop of the American Church, consecrated at Abe deen in 1784, wore the mitre, thus described by Arthur Cleveland Coxe in his "Christian Ba

> The mitre with its crown of thorn Its cross upon the front; Not for a proud adorning worn, But for the battle's brunt. Of one whose shield was faith; The crown of him for right divine Who battled unto death!

PROTECTION AGAINST MOTHS .- " House keeper": From this month on the cloth moth begins to make its appearance, depositing its egg in furs and all kinds of woolen material often in crevices in doors, closets and box drawers and boxes should be cleaned now. special pains to clean thoroughly each crack groove. Buy at the druggist's a few oil of red cedar. With a small brush. artists use, apply the oil of cedar to and grooves in boxes and drawers, an tops of doors and baseboards in clos around the edges of the floors. Use very the oil. There must not be enough to thing that comes in contact with the tre face. This treatment will make closet etc., mothproof, for some time, and if once the contents will be perfectly safe the summer and fall.

HEAVING DOWN A SHIP .- "Your Sometimes an accident will happen to il a ship, or its copper covering, which w repairs on the bottom necessary. Ordin is taken into a drydock for that purpos out from under her. The workmen access to the damaged spot and fix it has often been desirable to repai some distance from an enclosed basin the water can be removed. Under the stances the practice of " heaving down tilting a vessel over sidewise by pull down almost to a horizontal positio any tide worth mentioning it is better tackle used for this purpose t wharf, because the lighters will with the ship and a wharf won't tions of heaving down and relax must be conducted with care. Vecoppered at the present time says Captains Todd and Whall and France, merely to save the ex ing the vessels. East Indiamen up dred or eight hundred tons registe caulked and coppered in this wa where docking is more expensive places, where there are no grav also be repaired in the same man posal of their water ballast wou facilitate the operation. In this shore the machinery and boile ships that are hove down, floating great assistance, as they enable t get down to the water's edge will

>Six sikhs asked the steward Them a nice little stew at a But the wind blew a gale And they rushed to the ra For six sikhs were seasick

hun-nonly nire, n the dying might e dis-

A A char to will be a second

HAVE YOU EVER NOTICED

llow people will move out of your range and look the other way? You have won-ared why? It is because of your

BAD BREATH

which is caused by an undigested, ferment-by mass of food lying in an inactive stom-th, giving off foul gases, which you breathe

BE CLEAN WITH N.

well as without. Secure a healthy acting much and regularity of the bowels and refect digestion and complete assimilation your food by the use of Radway's Pills. hese Pills will quickly put the disordered amach and bowels in order, make the cer do its work, and the breath will then scome normal, therefore dorless and your-if more attractive to your friends.

Radway's Pills

cure all Disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Dizziness, Costiveness, Ples, Sick Hendache, Female Com-plaints. Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation and all Disorders of the Liver, 25c. per box. At Drug-gists, or by mail. Radway & Co., 55 Elm Street, N. Y. Be sure to get "Radway's" and see that the mame is on what you buy.

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EMBERS ON THE HEARTH.

The embers on the hearth are dying, The sun in the west sinks low,
They 'mind me of days when I loved you, Of the dear old days long ago.

like embers that glowed on the hearthstone. But now there's only its ashes. In my heart lying lifeless and cold.

No more we shall meet at the trysting, Where nature and love are allied, Where mingled with notesiof the songbirds, Was your promise to become my bride.

It was only a dream, I awaken; Though embers on the hearth burn low, There still glows the love that I bore you In my heart, as in days long ago.
OSCAR F. FROST.

SINGING WOOD.

[Upon Hearing a Girl Play the Violin.] If with a kinsman's finger you could fret The vital cord in any clod or stone, Would there not bubble to the air a tone Of that one central music hidden yet? Would there not sound in ears that still forget. Notes of the dumb, pre-natal antiphone, Strains to unlock the sense from that long swoo Which holds us till we pay the bounden debt?

So, with this wood today you touched to song, In it there slumbered all a season's sweet; The moonlight and the morning and the wheat And crocuses and catbirds-one low, long Sweep of the bow, and there a year you drew As lies a landscape in a drop of dew. -Harrison S. Morris, in the Atlantic.

THE BUSH-SPARROW.

In the busy pastures Ere April days are done, Or along the forest border Ere the chewink has begun,

Is Spizella thrilling In notes that circling run Like wavelets in the water That go rippling in the sun.

He hides in weedy vineyards And taps the purple clusters

For a little social cheer; The boys have caught him at it, The proof is fairly clear; Still I bid him welcome, The pilf'ring little dear;

He pays me off in music. And pays me every year. -John Burroughs, in Harper's Magazine.

BEST. Mother, I see you with your nursery light,

Leading your babies, all in white, To their sweet rest, Christ, the Good Shepherd, carries mine tonight, And that is best.

I cannot help tears when I see them twine Their fingers in yours, and their bright curls shine On your warm breast; But the Saviour's is purer than yours or mine-He can love best.

You know over yours may hang, even now, Pain and disease, whose fulfilling slow Naught can arrest;

Mine in God's gardens run to and fro, And that is best. But grief is selfish; I cannot see

Always why I should so stricken be, More than the rest; But I know that, as well as for them, for me God did the best. -Helen Hunt.

EXTENT OF KNOWLEDGE.

Kitty said she'd teach to me The dance step last invented, To which, of course, I heartily, With rising hope, assented

So first I learned, with eager haste And found the lesson pleasant, To put my arm about her waist-That's all I know at present.

—James Barrett Kirk, in The Smart Set.

WHAT, THEN, MY SOUL? if an gnarled trees the soft white blossoms blow brown earth bright crocuses can show; on the grave in early Easter glow

What, then, my soul, of thee? from the depths most precious gems

wrought; the fires the brightest gold is sought; allest ships with life's best cargo fraug

roughest seas, and into port are brought, What, then, my soul, of thee? ip! The darkest night but precedes day. oul can stay; from all earth environment away,

up to surer heights, and say For me 't is Easter Day. -Gabrielle Stewart.

shops all day and she dances all night, And she gads all around as she wishes; but her mother complains that she's never ind strength

To tackle a pan full of dishes. -Baltimore News.

ANTISEPTIC SOAP FOR CHAPPED HANDS.

Cures All Itching. At Druggists, Or Sent Postpaid, Post

Miscellaneous.

His Iron Sweetheart.

The last time that Engineer Joe Fielding urged annie McGowan to set their wedding day was when they were taking an afternoon walk on his day off, Annie, too, having a few hours blissful leave from the big department store where she

It was a joy merely to live, and Joe Fielding thought that his heart would break with gladness when Annie lifted her eyes to his and said, "I

But she added, with upturned face full of anx-lous earnestness, "There is only one thing to say first, Joe. Perhaps you wouldn't want me to set the day at all if you knew."

Joe only tightened his grasp of the little hands he had taken in his. "What is it, Annie?" he asked, and his smile was confluent and full of

should go there I might state of the big train pulls through, all unknown to him. It may be that Janet would need me."

And so it came to pass that Annie did find a warm welcome with her cousin, Janet, and to Janet she told her story.

Only one mile beyond this station was where the air came to your face so fine and clear, and I saw the eagles soaring so free, high up in the

"In the what? Wish you'd talk American,

Up in the sky," explained Annie. 'It's so still up there, Joe, like the Sabbath in the Scotch nills where I was born.

"The truth is, Joe, I just couldn't stand the fear, with you on the road. I've troubled about it ever since I knew you," with a modest droop of the flower face. "I'm sure I never could sleep o' nights—and I can't now—for fear of your coming some time in the dark to tell me where you had gone down and when, and, putting my arms out, to clasp only empty air. Oh, Joe, such things have been, and it would kill me, I think.'
Joe kissed the two hands he held folded so tightly. "See here, my little Scotch woman," he said, "I can understand how you don't come any of this second-sight business on me. You've been working too hard. You're hysterical. Come, Annie dear, when shall it be?"

"Oh, soon!" said Annie, "and we'll take a lit-tle farm in the hills, then, Joe?"

Really the plan was not purely a surprise. Annie had shyly hinted it before, and the idea had afterwards vaguely floated into Joe's mind, sometimes, when he was standing in the engine, his elbow on the cushion, eves to the front, with little chance to think of anything but the "feed" of the engine and the look of the track. He had considered it a little, but not seriously. One hundred and fifty dollars a month was very good wages, and he loved his engine. He loved the responsibility, and he loved the thrill that came to him when he had pulled his train safely through or over or under a horror, sometimes here, sometimes there, along the dangerous mountain line, and knew that the victory of it lay in his own sure hand and granite will. Something of this feeling stirred him now. To leave the road seemed unreasonable, impossible.

Then things went on from bad to worse.
"I've never questioned your love, Annie, whether or no," said Joe, and he added, sternly, "I'm good for nothing but the engine, Annie. I reckon I can't be made over. Those that can't take me as I am can do without me." Annie's face paled. She answered—the words scarcely uttered above her breath.

"Oh, then, we'll just indefinitely postpone the

day, and I mean it, Joe, and no doubt that will make you happy." make you happy."
So they walked in frozen silence to Annie's
gate. Joe said "Good-by Annie," and with
Annie's "Good-by, Joe," they parted.
Annie stood and gazed after him through a lat-

tice of leafless honeysuckle boughs over the porch. He walked straight on, hands thrust hard into his pockets, his head thrown back, his He walked straight on, hands thrust face stony,
"I doubt if you'll be ever happy with your iron sweetheart, Joe dear," she said desolately.

It was the eve of Bobby Burns' birthday anniversary, and without any previous resolves thitherward, he found himself by and by seated obscurely in a happy crowd gathered to share in the Caledonian Club's annual celebration. And presently up on the platform he saw Annie, always the warm-hearted club's blithest

favorite in song or dance. He trembled from head to foot as she sang, with wistful face uplifted:

Let Fortune's gifts at random flee, They ne'er shall draw a wish frae me, Supremely blest wi' love and thee, In the birks of Aberfeldy.

No trained singer was Annie, but somehow that sweet voice in the old song could always bring the tears-and the sweet-souled Scotch love tender tears as well as laughter. Annie's coun trymen warmly encored until she sang again and did she look straight into Joe's eyes? He could swear that she did, and loved him still-

O wert thou in the cauld blast. O, wert thou in the cauld blast, On yonder lea, on yonder lea, My plaidie to the angry airt, I'd shelter thee, I'd shelter thee.

He threaded his way dizzily out into the street, and his mind was made up Annie should have

And, of course, Annie, the happiest girl in the world, decided not to postpone the day.

They rented one of the hill-farms, a fertile

lovely place, Annie's choice.

"You'll not need a hired man, Joe, except lu harvest," she said, as they rode home, "because I'll work out o' doors. That's the Scotch blood o' me, I'll work at your side—at least till we have

home of our own. With all this she was a superb little housekeeper, and coddled Joe like a baby, with dainties at their table. But, best of all, she loved

times he used to read the story of the ugly duckset foot there. Not that he was ever unfaithful to his task or shirked in the least. But those years on the engine had constant to the shirked in the least. But those on the engine had cramped brain and

cle into one groove He got into a way of stopping in the fields to isten when No. 8 was due Just then a long, clear whistle sounded away down in the valley. It was the whistle of No. 8, and it rang familiar and true. Joe stood and gazed wistfully at the engine's light flashing

hrough the dusk far below him. "She's on time!" he said with a fond light in "There ain't any guessing about her." Then he hung his head in shame, muttering to himself that he must be going crazy, that he ot and a traitor to the sweetest woman in the world, and what was the matter with him, any-

ay? He reflected that evening as he doggedly trudged home through the fields that he had once neard that the angels would shudder if they could old all the thoughts of even the purest man that ever lived. He reckoned there would be a holy shudder among them if they could see into oughts. "Just now, for instance, as I'm a yankin' up these pinks out of the wheat by the too, maybe—love! life! everything that's sweet and decent!"

Then Annie would say to herself, "It'll be better in the spring. It's weary time for a man, with nothing to do.

One night when Joe came home Annie offered the cup of hot coffee she always had waiting, but he pushed her roughly aside. "I don't want it," he said, with angry bitterness. "I'm tired of your cossetings. Curse you and your Scotch stubrnness. You've ruined me with your fine 'work eside me.' I'm going back to the road."

Annie's breath came painfully, like the gasp of

he dying.
"Has it come to this?" she said. "I did not quite know. I could not understand. Was it so hard, Joe, dear? I only know that I love you with all my strength. But I have ruined you. It

must be true, for you have said it—and cursed ge, too. Go back to the road, then, Joe." When he was asleep Annie went hither and when he was asteep Annie went install and thither about the house with strange, still energy. She dressed as for a journey, packed a traveling bag, and, taking it in her hand, opened the door noiselessly. As she passed out, a last year's bird's nest filled with snow in bare vines by the

low doorway trembled at her touch and sprinkled her face. It was a drear farewell.

find a corner there at some hearthside, it may be.

And God bless and keep you, my dear."

Then Joe Fielding awoke from his dream. Nevertheless, purposeless, silent he lingered for long months at the farm on the lonely hill, until at last his old mates of the Brotherhood came forward in pity and would not rest until they had won him back to his old place on the same old division.

The engine was the same, also. "That is a little queer," said Joe Fielding, quietly, but that was all.

But Annie did not cross the sea. One day she remembered that her second or third cousin,

remembered that her second or third cousin, Janet, lived with her husband far down the road, somewhere among the wild hills, and that they kept a station for the section hands and sawmill men, mail carriers and timber cruisers who were always passing in and out.

always passing in and out.

With a sudden flood of joy she thought, "If I should go there I might see him every night when the big train pulls through, all unknown to him. It may be that Janet would need me."

And so it came to pass that Annie did find a warm welcome with her cousin, Janet, and to Junet she told be retorn.

dipping down, down, on the other, until the top of trees showed blue and dim at the bottom. It was the hoodoo of the road; it was what turned engineers and firemen gray before their time.

Every night the track-walker faithfully rolled is tricycle over it half an hour before the through passenger was due, and every night, ten minutes before it was due, a little figure in short gown and plaid cap, with lantern lighted, flitted along to the most dangerous point on that treacherous curve and there waited, unobserved treacherous curve. and there waited, unobserved in a niche of the shaggy mountain side, till the "vision" had passed. For it was to Annie a heavenly vision, that swift glimpse of her Joe, coming so close, close, for one blessed, safe minute. "Daft Annie," some called her, because of this "foolish journey" in the night, but her cousin Janet said she wished all the world could be daft like sweet Annie. be daft like sweet Annie.

And Annie went on making her journey in peace until one black night engineer Joe Field-tion, however, Ned snapped him up with a de-cided, "Oh, you needn't say anything now. If flare up on the track right before him on the hoodoo bend, just in time to reverse the engine, and bring the great train with a sickening shock to a quivering stand only a hair's breadth

between him and a wicked gap in the rails.

And there they found Annie lying along the track, with bruised face and bright hair mottled with blood. A pair of hobo wretches, intent on revenge for some stern measures of long-suffer-ing trainmen, had removed the ties and loosened nd twisted the rails; had struck Annie a cruel blow and flung her lantern down into the abyss before they ran for their lives. Then Annie, with fainting hands, but strong

will, had untied her apron, lit it with matches from her blouse pocket, watched it kindle, waved it, and prayed—and knew nothing more. In soft morning sunshine Annie opened her eyes with that peace which sometimes comes in moments of utter weakness. She looked into the

face of Joe, her husband, and saw that it was full f worshipping love. "Live, my precious wife," prayed Joe Fielding, 'live and forgive."
"Live?" said Annie. "I think I could not die now!"-Pacific Monthly.

Poutd's Department.

THE EVOLUTION OF LIGHT. When grandma was a little girl, And was sent up to bed, She carried then a "tallow dip,"

Held high above her head. When mamma used to go upstairs, After she'd said "Good-night," Her mother always held a lar So she could have its light.

And soon as sister's bedtime came. When she was a little lass, If she found the room too dark, Mamma would light the gas.

Now, when the sandman comes for me, I like to have it bright; So I reach up and turn the key Of my electric light.

And maybe my dear dolly. If she lives out her days, Will see right through the darkness With her magical X-rays! -Jean Mathers, in St. Nicholas.

Getting Even. Mrs. Gorham used to say that she was never afraid her boys would be spoiled by flattery, as some of their aunts and cousins occasionally hinted while they were vet little, because, no matter how fascinating a small boy may be, be fore he has outgrown his babyhood there is sure to come a time when "everybody is down on him," as Wilfred expressed it with graphic though

inelegant force. The day comes when his upper teeth drop out, when his freekles seem to gain the upper hand, when he is too big to have his hair brushed for him, and not big enough to care about doing it himself; when his hands and feet get in his way, when his sister remarks gently that it's queer how homely he has grown, and his brother wonders frankly if he'll ever learn decent manners, and his father asks anxiously if he isn't "rather hard to get along with," and his mother feels so sorry for him that she pretends not to notice when he speaks a bit cross or forgets to close the doors carefully.

Now Wilfred was just at this age, and some much younger than his brother and sister that he felt he did not have a fair chance. If he tried to tease them, they simply reproved him for his rudeness in regular grown-up fashion. If they teased him, he had no redress; for he didn't how to answer them in kind, and, if he cried or grew angry, they simply called him "cry baby" or "pepperpot," and he had to stand it as best he

could or beat a retreat to his own room. One day Wilfred came home from school tired and cross. He had forgotten that that was the day for handing in compositions, and had left his own at home. He had to hurry through his luncheon to get ready for dancing school, when he would have much preferred to go toboganning with the other boys. His head was aching from a chance snowball, and altogether his state of mind was what the weather reports might call unsettled. To add to his inner distraction, he knew at once, when he entered his room, that somebody had been at his desk and disturbed some of his things. " See here, Ned Gorham," he shouted, rushing

into his brother's room, "have you been rummaging through my desk again?"

Ned looked up with a provoking smile. "Oh calm yourself, dearle," he said. "I just hunted through your duplicate stamps to see if I could find that Newfoundland one I gave you the other

find that Newfoundiand one I gave you the other day. I thought I had an extra duplicate, or I shouldn't have let you have it, anyway; and today Frank Allen offered me thirty cents for it."
"You mean thing!" cried Wilfred, in wrath, "and so you stole it, did you? That's a nice way to treat a fellow." And he spluttered help-

essly. "No, my dear, sweet-tempered little brother," replied Ned, coolly; "you'll find it there all right. I only looked to see if you had it still, and to see what you would say about it. I didn't suppose you'd care for it under the circum-

Wilfred rushed into his room again, snatched the stamp in question from a duplicate envelope, and hastened back to his brother. "There's your old stamp," he cried, as he threw it on the table. "And please don't pre-

tend to give me any more things, you Indian giver. Just then the postman's ring was heard, and letter came for Ned. Two minutes later he appeared at the door of the room where Wilfred

was struggling with his best stockings, getting himself ready as much as possible before calling Nora to fasten his cuffs and arrange his tie.

me, across the sea, to the old home. I can a lot of stamps from a fellow who's working his a lot of stamps from a fellow who's working his way through college and is selling his collection. He wants to compare some of the stamps with those Uncle Joe sent us from India, and he can only be there tonight. I've got to go to the dress rehearsal of our class play, and I cannot get to Arthur's possibly before nine o'clock; and, if I have to come way home first, I can't go at all. And I've got so many hundles and things to carry And I've got so many bundles and things to carry to the rehearsal I don't see how I can take the stamp book, too."

Ned's tone was pleading, but Wilfred's heart was hardened, and he refused flatly to help his brother out of his perplexity. Ned did not stop to argue with him.

to argue with nim.

"All right, old chap!" he said, scornfully. "I guess I'll remember you if I have a chance fo duplicates tonight!" Ned had really a very good collection for a boy of his age, and he had helped Wilfred from time to time till the latter had about this pundred of his own. thirteen hundred of his own. Wilfred felt a pang of regret as he sat with the

others at dessert that evening, and heard his mother regretting that Ned had been obliged to start off without his dinner in order to reach the hall in time for the rehearsal. "And he had so many packages, I don't know how he expected to manage," she added. It was not until the next morning that Wilfred

heard the story of Ned's misfortune. He came down to breakfast just as Ned was describing his surprise and grief at the loss of his precious stamp album.

"It was somewhere between the hall where we had rehearsal and the Harrisons," he explained in mournful tones, "How could I posselby have left the heaviest package of all I don't see; but I must have put it down either in the car or in the waiting-room when I changed cars, or in the drug store when I got a cup of hot choco-late. We fellows were all talking up to the minute I got off the car at the Harrison's, and then I missed it. I went right back, of course, but I couldn't find it anywhere. I waited to hear from the conductor of the car I rode up in; but

gone." And Ned pushed back his chair, feeling that he could eat no breakfast; and Wilfred didn't When Wilfred ventured a word of commisers you had taken the book, as you might have done perfectly well, it wouldn't have been lost; but you needn't pretend you are sorry now!" And he

nobody had seen it anywhere, and I guess it's gone." And Ned pushed back his chair, feeling

nastily left the room. But Wilfred was sorry just the same, and would have given his own collection gladly to bring back Ned's, of which he was really almost as

proud as the owner himself. During school hours Wilfred noticed that one of the boys made violent signs to him on every occasion; and at last he understood that Mike wished to speak to him at the close of school, and was taking this method to warn him, in case either of them should be kept after school. Mike Corcoran was a stanch friend of Wilfred, though they saw each other seldom except in the periods immediately before and after the school hours Wilfred had shared nuts and apples with him and Mike had protected Wilfred when the snow ball encounters threatened to become too violent

"Say, Wilfred, me boy," Mike began as they met at the corner of the schoolhouse, "has any body in your family lost anything?" Wilfred replied joyfully in the affirmative, sure that Mike could tell him news of the missing stamp book. Nor was he mistaken, though the news was not all so encouraging that Wilfred felt

"Kite Hanlon and Monkey Mahaffey have got the book," whispered Mike mysteriously. "You see, we live upstairs over the Mahaffeys; and I

"What for?" asked Wilfred, inquisitively.
"Oh, never you mind! That's where my mother shuts us children out when we are bad."
"Oh, go on!" urged Wilfred, sorry he had

"And they didn't see me, and I heard then talking about how they saw your brother leave his book in the waiting-room when he and the other fellows went out for the car. Kite and Monkey were fooling round there, and were just a-laughing at his bundles when the car came So they gobbled it; and, when they found what it was, they knew it was worth money.

"Oh, the mean things!" interrupted Wilfred, indignantly. "Well, they tore out the front leaf, what has your brother's name on it; and they let on to Monkey's mother as how they didn't know where it came from, but that they were going to sell it. But they haven't sold it, not yet, because Kite went to see a man about it last night, and the man who would buy it won't be home till three o'clock

this afternoon, and Monkey and Kite are going to take it to him then." Oh, dear," began Wilfred, "school wasn't out ill half-past one, and here it is almost two already. There isn't time to go for Ned."
"Ah, now," suggested Mike, cunningly. "You

ask Monkey's mother for the book. She'll give Wilfred's heart beat high with the delightful thought of taking Ned's treasure home to him in triumph, showing him with a single stroke what the ugly duckling had been able to accomplish "Come on!" he shouted eagerly.

At first everything promised to go well. Mrs. Mahaffey opened the door at Wilfred's timid knock, and listened to his story, asking questions that seemed to the impatient boys quite irrelevant, anxious as they were to get away. When she knew his name, however, she hesitated no longer, assuring him that his mother was "a lady of the real sort."

Hardly had the boys reached the street when Wilfred heard a smothered exclamation from Mike. "Hurry, now hurry, Wilfred! Here come Monkey and Kite!" They tried to look uncon cerned, and escape quietly; but Monkey Ma haffey was quick to connect Wilfred's appear ance there with the missing album, and immediately quickened his pace. Wilfred and Mike began to run.

Wilfred was scared, especially when a hard snowball hit his back, and a rough voice called on him to halt. The album was heavy, and he was almost tempted to drop it. There is little doubt that the older fellows would have made trouble for them, even if they had not actually taken the book away; but the presence of a policeman on a distant corner had its due effect. For a minute the snowballs fell thick and fast about them; and, just as they turned the corner something worse than a snowball, a sharp-edged stone, struck Wilfred in the back of the head

stone, struck Wilfred in the back of the head, making him stagger for a minute, and he felt the blood trickle down his neck.

He had his reward half an hour later whe he entered the sitting-room just in time to hear Ned say sadly: "No, I am sure I shall never get it again now. It's quite, quite gone; and I shall never try to collect stamps again." Then Wilfred entered, and quietly placed the stamp album on the table in front of his brother, saying proudly, "There, I brought it home for you tonight: and I didn't lose it, either!" tonight; and I didn't lose it, either! '

Ned could hardly believe his eyes, and he could not say enough in praise of his small brother's pluck, as he heard the story. Wilyed to the full the delights of popular hero; and, although it would be too much to say that Ned never teased him after-ward, at least he never lost a chance of tell-ing the story of Wilfred's cleverness, and of saying at the end, "I have always been sure he'll make a man, ever since he fought and bled for my album." But Wilfred still insists that he only bled, he didn't fight.-Christian

Gems of Thought.

.... The test of a great love,-yes, even of a

supreme passion,—is not what it demands, but what it consents to do without.

... It is more from carelessness about truth than from intentional lying that there is so much falsehood in the world.—Dr. Johnson.

... A new commandment is abroad in the land: "Thou shalt not hear an unkind story so long as thou hast heels to turn or hands to cover thine

ears.Religion is dwelling in the presence of Go ntil God's own face and features have burned into the soul, and then giving God back again to

humanity.What must he be, the great Master Workman, seeing that all the unselfishness, compas

sion and love that are continually shining out in our humanity are but faint reflections of him!— Kate W. Hamilton.

....All virtue and all goodness are workm upon that invisible temple which every man is
. . It shall be a temple built in the darkness
to reveal light, built in sorrow to produce joy
which shall never die.—H. W. Beecher.

....We see always what we are looking for, and if our mind has become trained to look for trouble and difficulty and all dark and dreary things, we find just what we seek. On the other hand, it is quite as easy to form the habit of looking always for beauty, for good, for happiness, for gladness, and here, too, we shall find precisely what we seek.—J. R. Miller. We see always what we are looking for,

....This world of ours is a happy world, so that God is our end, so that we can say to Him, "Thou art my God." Then everything takes new hues of joy and love. Our daily comforts have a soul of joy and love. Our daily comforts have a soul in them, for they abound in thanksgiving; our daily infirmities or crosses have a special joy in them, because they are so tenderly fitted to us by the medicinal hand of our God; the commonest acts of life are full of 'deep interest, because their end is God; 'daily duties are daily joys, because they are something which God gives us to offer unto Him, to do our very best, in acknowledgement of His love. It is his earth we walk on; his air, we breathe; his sun, the emblem of on; his air, we breathe; his sun, the embl on; his air, we breathe; his sun, the emblem of his all-penetrating love, which gladdens us. Eter nity! Yes, that too is present to us, and is part of our joy on earth. God has given us faith to make our future home as certain to us, as this our spot of earth; and hope, to aspire strongly to it; and love, as a foretaste of the all-surrounding, ever-unfolding, Almighty love of our own God.—E. B. Pusey.

Brilliants.

Who calleth? Thy Bridegroom calleth. ar, O Bride, with the Seraphim: He who loves thee as no man loveth Bids thee give up thy heart to Him.

He liveth long who liveth well; All other life is short and vain. He liveth longest who can tell Of living most for heavenly gain. Be what thou seemest, live thy creed,

Be what thou seemest, are tary creed,
Hold up to earth the torch Divine;
Be what thou prayest to be made,
Let the Great Master's steps be thine.
—Horatius Bonar. Each life is but a fleeting breath,

Beset with pain and sorrow,
The throbbing pulse e'en tells of death
That cometh with the morrow. Good words may soothe the troubled mind Unused to joy or pleasure, But timely deeds of human kind Are works of fullest measure.

So may this end be kept in view, Whatever ill opposes, To pluck the thorns and daily strew Each other's path with roses.

-E. C. Townsend. The ills we see, The mysteries of sorrow, deep and long, The enigmas of permitted wrong Have all one key:

This sad, strange world is but our Father'

All chance and change His love shall grandly My cloud of battle-dust may dim, His veil of splendor curtain Him; And, in the midnight of my fear,

I may not feel him stan t, as I lift mine eyes above, His banner over me is love. What dost thou fear? His wisdom reigns

His power is infinite; His loue Thy deepest, fondest dreams above; So trust and rest.

—Adelaide A. Procter. Perverse and foolish, oft I strayed,

Perverse and 1001181, OL 1 Strayeu,
But yet in love He sought me,
And on His shoulder gently laid,
And home rejoicing brought me.
—Sir Henry W. Baker. How beautiful our lives may be; how bright In privilege; how fruitful of delight!

And lo! all round us His bright servants stand; Events, His duteous ministers and wise, With frowning brows, perhaps, for their disguise With frowning brows, pernaps, for the such such wells of love in their deep eyes, But with such wells of love in their hands!

And such strong rescue hidden in their hands! —Henry Septimus Sutton.

Curious Facts. — The only gem which cannot be imitated is ask Monkey's mother for the book. She'll give it to you fast enough, especially if Monkey is out.

—If the whole earth was reduced to a level tableland its height would be 920 feet above sea

level. The largest coral reef in the world is the Australian Barrier reef, which is 1100 miles in -In order that a rainbow may be produce the sun must not be more than forty-two degrees

above the horizon.

—In 1880 an ounce of gold would buy fifteen ounces of silver. Twenty years later it would purchase twenty ounces.

—In Japan archers test their arrows by balancing them on the nails of the second and

third fingers of the left hand and rapidly twirling them by the feathered end with the fingers of the right hand. If the arrow makes a whirling sound t is crooked and must be straightened.

—There are between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 brands of cigars sold in this country, and your average smoker thinks that every brand means a different kind of tobacco. As a matter of fact, 150 is an outside estimate of the different kinds of tobacco that, can be procured from all source and even experts can't tell some of these apart.

—Bananas are, as a rule, pianted out systematically in rows, the "suckers" being placed at an average of ten feet apart. The banana plant bears only one bunch at a time, but it is a quick grower, yielding its fruit in twelve to four teen months. When the plant is about six months old a second "sucker" or shoot is allowed to from the root, a third after the ninth onth, and so on, so that after the first year there

is a continuous crop being reaped.

—In England the marrying age is steadily advancing. Mothers now advise their daughters not to think of marrying until they are twenty-five at least; whereas in the old days it was re-garded as a maternal achievement if the girls were all married off before they were twenty The age of thirty-two is not now an unusual one for a woman to marry; but some fifteen or twenty years since she would, at that age, have been re garded as hopelessly an old maid, and would probably have been wearing a cap!

—A Keytesville (Mo.) mercantile firm offers three prizes, of \$20, \$10 and \$5, to public schoo boys of legal age who raise the best half-acre of corn in Chariton County this year, preparing planting and cultivating the ground and gathering the crop themselves. Each contestant must prepare an essay not exceeding one thousand words, explaining how he did his work, and giv-

even of a lands, but the same table stated in the lower of the lower portion. Then a huge truck is backed up to the tree and securely fastened. The entire tree, forty or fifty feet high, is then tipped over on the lands, but lands, but lands, but lands, but lands another pair of wheels attached in front. Then with sufficient teams to pull the heavy load the tree is drawn to the place where wanted and restored to an upright position. Much care is required in the work, and the trees will receive constant attention until again well

-A Danish engineer, H. C. Vogt of Copen-

eeeds that attainable with twin-screws and helm ceeds that attainable with twin-screws and helm together. The great difficulty is with the engine, for, with present forms of engines, the weight of the driving mechanism is too great to be practi-cable for steamships. The oscillating blade of the pendulum propeller is placed at the stern of the ship, in the position of the ordinary rudder, with its longest axis vertical. with its longest axis vertical.

> Home Dressmaking Hints by May Maston.



Misses' Five-Gored Skirt. No. 4108.

of material 21 inches wide, 6# yards 32 inches wide, 4 yards 44 inches wide will be required when flounce is used; 4# yards 22 inches wide de, 4# yards 22 inches wide or 2# yards 44 inches wide when skirt is left plain.

The pattern, 4103, is cut in sizes for misses of 12, 14 and 1e years of age.

to many materials, and, being detachable, can be

essary fuliness.



Woman's Seamless Corset Cover. No. 4104.

To be Made With or Without the Circular Basque Portion.

ferred.
To cut this corset cover in the medium size, 1 yard of material 36 inches wide will be required, with 4 yards of beading and 5 yards of edging to trim as illus-

Woman's Four-Gored Yoke Petticont Lengthened by a Gathered Flounce. No. 4106.

The petticoat is shaped with front and side gores

the back being seamless and gathered at the upper edge. The yoke is shaped to fit with perfect smoothferred. To the lower edge of the skirt is seamed the straight gathered flounce that gives grace and full-To cut this petticoat in the medium size 4 yards of



Woman's Box-Plaited Eton Jacket. No. 4105. To Be Made With Box-Plaited or Bishon Sleeves.

The pattern, 4105, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34 and 36inch bust measure. Girl's Dress, No. 4102.

The waist is made over a fitted lining, that serves words, explaining how he did his work, and giving reasons for his methods. Choice selections from each crop harvested for this contest will be preserved for exhibition as part of Missouri's exhibit at the St. Louis world's fair in 1903.

—The transplanting of big trees on the world's fair site at St. Louis is an interesting work. A deep trench is cut around the tree four or five feet from its base, and the earth dug away beneath. Then a huge truck is backed up to the

yards of material 27 inches wide, 44 yards 33 wide or 34 yards 44 inches wide will be require The pattern, 4102, is cut in sizes for girls of 8, 10, 12

hagen, has invented a propeller for ships that attempts to imitate the action of a fish's tail, and combines driving with steering power. Experiments are said to have shown that the new apparatus, which is called the "pendulum propaller," gives a greater driving thrust than does the screw propeller, while its steering ability ex-

M

o be Made With or Without the Graduated Gathered Flounce.

Flounce.

The skirt is cut in five gores, that are carefully shaped to give the fashionable snug fit about the hips, and to flare at the lower portion. When desired the graduated circular flounce can be arranged over the foundation, or the gores can be cut off at the neces sary depth, and the flounce seamed to the lower edge. The fullness in the back can be arranged in flat, inverted plaits or gathered, as best suits the material.

The cut this skirt for a miss of 14 years of age 8 yards of material 21 inches wide. 48 yards, 32 inches wide. 48

Postillion Basque with Belts. No. 4118. Postillion basques make a marked feature of the season's styles and are seen upon the greater number of new models. These excellent designs are adapted

to many materials, and, being detachable, can be added to any garment they may suit.

The beits are narrow and shaped to fit to a nicety. They can be made with pointed ends that overlap, or to meet at the front, as preferred. The basques provide the newest and most desirable shapes. They can be pointed, square or round at the front, and can be made to extend over the hips, with postillion attached to the postillion, or can be used alone. The basque portion is plain and shaped to fit the figure, but the postillion includes deep, underlying plaits at the centre that are pressed flat, but provide the necessary fullness.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 18 yards 21 inches wide, 18 yards 27 inches wide three-fourths yards 44 inches wide, or five-eighths yards 52 inches wide. The pattern, 4118, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28 and



1104 Seamless Cor-Set Cover, 32

Portion.

The corset cover is made without seams, so requir ing the minimum of Jabor and time, but it is absolutely shapely and provides fullness only where fullness is desirable. At the waist line and at the back it is absolutely smooth and without folds. The front edges are hemmed and supplied with buttons and buttonholes by means of which the garment is closed. The lower edge can be finished with the beading only, or with a circular basque portion, seamed to it as preferred.

The pattern, 4104, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40,

the opal. Its delicate tints cannot be simulated. material 21 inches wide, 34 yards 27 inches wide, 24 vards 32 inches wide or 2 yards 44 inches wide will i yards 32 inches wide of 2 yards 34 inches wide will be required for the upper portion; 4½ yards of embroid-ery 14 inches wide for flounce, or 3 yards 21 inches wide, 2½ yards 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 32 inches wide or 1½ yards 44 inches wide.

The pattern, 4106, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inch waits measure.



\$102 Girl's Dress 8 to 14 vrs.

The jacket is simply fitted with shoulder and under-arm seams, the fronts and backs being laid in box plaits that are stitched at their underfolds to yoke lepth, and hang free below. At the neck is a broad, cound collar that is seamed at the shoulders and gives round collar that is seamed at the shoulders and gives a cape effect. The box plaits in the sleeves are stitched to the elbows, then allowed to fall free to give a frill effect. The Bishop sleeves are gathered and finished with flare cuffs.

To cut this Eton in the medium size 4½ yards of material 21 inches wide, 2½ yards 44 inches wide or 2½ yards 52 inches wide will be required when boxplaited sleeves are used; 4½ yards 21 inches wide, 2½ yards 44 inches wide or 2 yards 52 inches wide when bishop sleeves are used.

To be Made With or Without the Body Lining. Fine tucking makes a feature of the season's fash-ons for children and young girls, as well as for their

op sleeves are used

and 14 years of age. HOME DRESSMAKING.

The Horse.

George Wilkes (2.22.)

The subject of our first-page illustration this week is the noted trotting sire George Wilkes (2.22). The likeness was drawn from a life photograph, and is a very ac curate one. George Wilkes was a brown horse, foaled in 1856. At the time he was foaled the two most prominent and popular trotting stallions known to the public were Ethan Allen, foaled in 1849, that took a record of 2.25 at Union Course, Long Island, July 12, 1860, and George M. Patchen, foaled in 1849, that took a record of 2.232 over the above track, Aug. 2, 1860.

Ethan Allen was the more popular of the of expert horsemen, both on account of his size and also his superior racing qualities. Ethan Allen was a strikingly beautiful horse, the most elegant trotter that had ever appeared up to his time, and it is doubtful if a better gaited or more stylish one has since been produced. He was an ideal gentleman's roadster as well as fast trotter. His elegance of poise in harness and elasticity of gait always commanded admiration. He stood only about fifteen hands high, but was one of the kind that appear much larger in action than when standing still. He was an inbred Morgan, and possessed all the valuable characteristics for which that peerless roadster family was distinguished. His sire, Vermont Black Hawk, was got by

Sherman Morgan, a son of the founder of

the Morgan family. George M. Patchen was an altogether different type of animal from Ethan Allen. He was not so beautiful, graceful and stylish as the noted son of Vermont Black Hawk, but was a much larger and more powerful animal. He may not have been able to show a greater burst of speed for a brush than the beautiful little Morgan, but his greater powers of endurance enabled him to maintain a higher rate of speed over a long distance than Ethan Allen in single sixteen hands high. He was well proportioned, had "plenty of bone proportioned, had and substance, and was strong at every point where strength is needed in a trotter. He was as game a trotter as could be found in his day. The noted trainer Hiram Woodruff so credits him, and there was no better reinsman nor no better judge of racing qualities in his day than this

old-time king of trainers and race drivers. The Clay trotting family has been denounced by some as a family of quitters. None of the other trotting families has produced a gamer trotter than George M. Patchen. His sire was Cassius M. Clay, a son of Henry Clay the founder of the family. The dam of George M. Patchen was by a colt called Headem. The sire of Headem was the thoroughbred race horse imported Trustee. Headem's dam was Itaska, a thoroughbred. She was by the successful four-mile race horse American Eclipse, and her dam was by Virginian, a son of Sir Archy.

The sire of George Wilkes was Rysdyk's Hambletonian. His dam was Dolly Spanker, by Henry Clay; second dam, Telegraph, by Baker's Highlander, by Paul's Highlander, son of Sherman Morgan; third dam, a mare imported from England, believed to have been nearly thoroughbred. Dolly Spanker was a fine road mare that had been used several months for road purposes in the vicinity of New York city by Col. Harry Horace T. Jones, who began to develop his his fee was \$300. he had the right qualities to make a great several months Mr. Felter traded him to E. Z. Simmons and trainer Horace T. Jones. trotting mare, if we are correctly informed.

about fifteen hands in height at maturity, at four hundred, the extreme limit named Those who knew him describe him as very by Mr. Simmons, it appears that upwards of fine and bloodlike in conformation. They do not mean by fine that he was a delicate ters made standard records, and 21½ per cent. animal, but that he completely filled the took records of 2.30 or better. This is a eyes of experienced horsemen, those who appreciate a smoothly turned animal that by the ability to perpetuate speed that has speed and strength combined with qual- he transmitted to his sons. The Year Book ity. The well-known author, H. T. Helm, credits George Wilkes with 102 sons that describes George Wilkes in his interesting work entitled "American Roadsters and five other sons that have sired pacers with Trotters," as follows:

He had great strength and the finest (bestdeveloped) muscles over his back and loin that have ever seen. In form he was as faultless s finely shaped quarters and gaskins, and was as clean cut and bloodlike as any stallion in the

Judging from this George Wilkes was a powerfully muscled horse. The likeness presented upon our front page represents him as such. He lacked the airy grace, elegant style, proud bearing and elastic his bone and a solidity to his finegrained muscles that good judges of horseflesh admired greatly. Dunn Walton, one of the best judges of horse stock that can be found, knew both Ethan Allen and us that in his judgment George Wilkes was as handsome in conformation as Ethan Allen, but the latter was the best-gaited

ified to judge give of George Wilkes, he thority that the latter got 1331 foals in inherited his conformation either from his all. There are forty standard performers dam or the dam of his sire. He bore but credited to Rysdyk's Hambletonian in the little resemblance in this respect to his paternal grandsire, old Abdallah, excepting, perhaps, that his tail was not so heavy as that of the average of horses of his day. The wonderful muscular development of loin, quarter and gaskin that George Wilkes possessed is noticeable in a large proportion of his descendants, even in such of them as are several generations removed.

The first appearance of George Wilkes in a public race was at Fashion Course, L. I., Aug. 1, 1861, where under the name of Robert Fillingham he won a purse of \$500, beating Bellfounder and Abdallah Chief. dropping the first heat to the latter in 2.33, and winning the next three in 2.341, 2.331, 2.343. The following season, 1862, he was matched for \$5000 a side against Ethan Allen. one of the fastest entire horses then upon the turf, his record to harness being at that time 2.251, and with running mate 2.193. The race came off at Fashion Course, Sept. 10, 1862, and proved an easy victory for Robert Fillingham in straight heats; time, 2.243, 2.253, 2.31. Previous to this he had shown a trial timed by the late Samuel

Enerson [in] 2.18, as we were once informed by him. This was his only race that season The following year at different times he beat Rockingham, Gen. Butler and Lancet, reducing his record to 2.24 in his fourth and last race of that season, in which he defeated Lancet. He trotted a race to wagon against Gen. Butler, at Fashion Course, Long Island, June 22, 1864, and won in straight heats; time, 2.263, 2.31, 2.273. This was the only race that he won in 1864, and the last he ever won under the name of Rob-

ert Fillingham. Late in the season of 1865, under the name of George Wilkes, by which he has since been known, he won two races from Com-modore Vanderbilt, one to wagon, the other to harness. In 1866 he beat the famous two among the masses, but George M. trotting mare Lady Thorne twice, in Patchen stood the higher in the estimation straight heats, to harness, in 2.26, 2.27, 2.25. and to wagon in 2.27, 2.25, 2.25%. Oct. 22, 1867, he won a stallion race at Providence R. I., beating Dan Rice, Confidence and Draco Prince; and on Nov. 15 following won a wagon race from Fearnaught at Bos-

During the season of 1868 he won five races, beating among others the celebrated trotters Rhode Island, Lucy (2.18‡), Lady Thorne (2.181) and American Girl (2.161). Late in the season of 1869 he again defeated Lucy, and in 1870 paid her the same compliment twice. His last victory upon the turf was at Prospect Park, L. I., Oct. 16 and 17, where he trotted to pole with Ethan Allen, beating Darkness and Plympton, also W. B. Whitman and Commodore Nutt.

During the part of twelve seasons that George Wilkes was engaged in turf contests his winnings in purses alone aggregated upwards of \$50,000. He got a harness record of 2.22, a wagon record of 2.25 and a record to pole of 2.28. Those who knew him best all agree that he was a much faster horse than his record indicates. A letter from W. L. Simmons, Lexington, Ky., under date of Feb. 14, 1886, gives the following facts concerning George Wilkes:

"Wesley Bishop, myself, and I think Mr. Relf, timed George Wilkes in 1.44 to the draw gate on Union track, hitched to an 85-pound wagon. Mr Bishop and two other gentlemen timed him a harness. George M. Patchen stood about quarter in twenty-nine seconds, also to an 85pound wagon. Mr. Bishop, Mr. Relf and myself and several other gentlemen timed him two miles in 4.44, and McLaughlin said he could drive him that distance in 4.36 or 4.37. Bishop, myself, and, my impression is, Samuel Emerson, timed him a half in 1.04½ to a 120-pound wagon. The first mile Wilkes was ever asked to go he trotted in 2.19½ easily, and after walking him twelve minute without unhooking, he repeated just as easily in 2.18}. This was before matching him against

George Wilkes was taken to Kentucky in 1873 by the late W. H. Wilson, and stood for public service in that State until he died. It is doubtful if the exact number of foals which he got there will ever be known. Several years ago we wrote Mr. Simmons asking it he could inform us how many foals

the horse got in all. He replied as follows Previous to my coming here (Lexington, Ky.) n 1879 the books were imperfectly kept, and I do not see how we can get the number correctly but it was between three hundred and four hundred, at least about that number is a fair estimate His first season in Kentucky was in 1873, and for the first two or three years he did a good business. Then for a few seasons he had but little patronage, but the last two years of his life his services were in good demand. He stood in New York, but got no business, so it is safe to say that he came to Kentucky.

From the few foals that George Wilkes got before going to Kentucky, three took trotting records in standard time, viz., May Bird (2.21), Young Wilkes (2.281) and Busby vicinity of New York city by Col. Harry (2.19‡). Young Wilkes proved quite a suc-Felter. George Wilkes was her first and cessful sire of speed. He got thirty-one only foal. She died shortly after giving standard performers. George Wilkes Jr.. birth to him, and the colt was brought up on that was owned for several years by Messrs. cows' milk. At first the milk was sweetened Barnjum Brothers of Lynnfield, is another and a little Jamaica rum added to it. The that was got by George Wilkes before he colt became quite a pet of the family. When a was taken to Kentucky. He is the sire of youngster he was named Billy. He showed an inclination to pace at first, but after he was broken to harness he quit the pacing habit Farm, Lexington, Ky., May 28, 1882, from and adopted the trotting gait. When he was pneumonia. He made only about nine seaabout three years old he was sent to trainer | sons in that State. At the time of his death

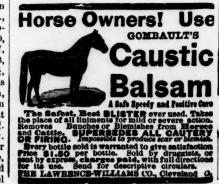
The Year Book credits George Wilkes with seventy-two trotters and eleven pacers trotter. After the colt had been in training that have taken records in standard time. There are three other pacers got by George Wilkes that have taken records in 2.30 or the consideration being \$4000 in cash and a better, which brings the total number of his 2.30 performers up to eighty-six. Estimat-The colt developed into a horse that was ing the total number of George Wilkes' get twenty per cent. of all his sons and daugh wonderful showing, but it is surpassed have sired standard performers. There are records of 2.30 or better that do not appear the Year Book. This makes a total of 107 of his sons that have sired 2.30 perform-Allowing that his get were equally perfection itself. He had very muscular and divided as to sex, more than one-half of his sons have sired standard record makers, and 53½ per cent, of them have sired 2.30 performers. Many of his sons were gelded, so strongly made; smoothly turned and it is not probable that more than 150 or 175 of them were kept entire.

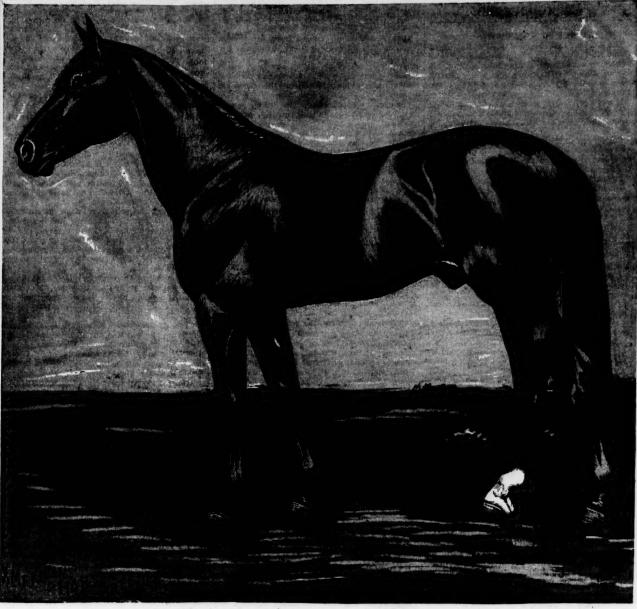
The Year Book gives the total number of George Wilkes' daughters that have produced standard speed as ninety-six, and the step of his older rival, Ethan Allen total number of standard performers cred-(2.25½), yet there was a quality to ited to them is 163. His daughters have also produced eleven other pacers with records of 2.30 or better that do not appear in the Year Book, making the total number of 2.30 performers produced by his daughters 174. In addition to this his daughters have also George Wilkes well. Mr. Walton once told produced 119 stallions that have already sired 2.30 performers.

It appears from Mr. Simmons' statement that George Wilkes got less than one third as many foals as did his sire, Rysdyk's From the description that those best qual. Hambletonian. It is stated upon good au-Year Book, and eighty-three to George

From these 1331 foals by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, the Year Book shows that 150 stallions have sired standard speed. George Wilkes, from 400 foals, got 102

sons that have sired standard speed. Out of this 1331 foals by Rysdyk's Ham-





THE NOTED TROTTING PROGENITOR, GEORGE WILKES, 2.22, BY RYSDYK'S HAMBLETONIAN; DAM, DOLLY SPANKER, BY HENRY CLAY.

the Year Book, have produced standard

From the four hundred foals got by George Wilkes are ninety-five mares that have produced standard speed.

The total number of George Wilkes's sons and daughters that took records in 2.20 or better is only sixteen, and but two of Phillips. All agree that Henry Clay was them are in the 2.15 list. The fastest of his get by the records is the diminutive trotter Harry Wilkes $(2.13\frac{1}{2})$. The sons by Henry Clay, dam by Baker's Highlander, and grandsons of George Wilkes are proy- in 1853 if she were not foaled earlier than ing wonderfully successful as sires of extreme speed. His sons have already sired eighty-eight that have taken records of 2.10 or better, including John R. Gentry $(2.00\frac{1}{2})$. His grandsons have sired 106 in the 2.10 list, and his greatgrandsons four, making a total of 198 of his descendants that are found in the 2.10 list.

Every horseman understands that the sons and daughters of George Wilkes have had much better opportunities to take fast records and far better opportunities to sire and produce speed than the sons of Rysdyk's Hambletonian enjoyed. Making due allowance for this, however, it must be apparent to all that, great as was dyk's Hambletonian as a progenitor of speed, George Wilkes was far superior to him in that respect. It was believed at one time that Dolly

Spanker, the dam of George Wilkes, was presented to Mr. Felter by a Mr. Welch of Philadelphia, who was considerably interested in thoroughbred stock. In December 1877, Mr. J. H. Wallace met Mr. Harry Felter, and inquired of him from whom he got Dolly Spanker. Mr. Felter was unable to tell him, but informed him that by consulting an old ledger at his place of business he could find the man's name and address. He said he would do this, and send the information to Mr. Wallace. After consulting his books, Mr. Felter wrote Mr. Wallace that he got the mare from W. A. Delevan, and that Mr. Delevan got her from Mr. Joseph S. Lewis of Geneva, N. Y. Mr. Lewis wrote Mr. Wallace that he bought the mare some twenty-six years previous from James Gilbert of Phelos, N. Y., and that she was then about five years old. After Mr. Felcer bought the mare, which was about 1854, he requested Mr. Lewis to look up her breed-

Mr. Lewis saw Mr. Gilbert, from whom he bought Dolly Spanker, and learned from him that he (Gilbert) brought her from a Mr. Josiah (it was Joshua) Phillips of Bristol, N. Y. Mr. Lewis upon learning this at once sent a Mr. John S. Dev to Bristol to learn from Mr. Phillips how the mare was bred. Mr. Phillips informed Mr. Dey that her sire was old Henry Clay, and her dam was by a horse called Highlander. This was undoubtedly before Mr. Felter sent Dolly Spanker to his father with instructions to have her mated with Rysdyk's Hambletonian. She was sent to Rysdyk's Hambletonian in 1855. The Clays were not popular when George Wilkes began to distinguish himself as a trotter, and the owners of the horse did not accep the statement concerning the breeding of

his dam. Some years afterwards Mr. Lewis was in the vicinity of Bristol, and learned that Mr. Joshua Phillips once owned a mare whose breeding was the same as stated to John S. Dey sometime about 1854. After hearing Mr. Lewis in December, 1877, Mr. lace employed Mr. John P. Ray to go to Bristol and investigate the matter. Mr. Ray learned that a Mr. Clark sent a mare that he called Telegraph and whose sire was Baker's Highlander, to Henry Clay. The produce was a filly that was bought by Mr. E. V. Phillips, and when four years old was sold by him to Joshua Phillips, the man from whom Mr. Gilbert bought the mare that he sold to J. S. Lewis, and that Mr. Lewis sold to Mr. Delevan, from whom Mr. Felter

bought her. On the strength of the facts obtained from Mr. J. S. Lewis and Mr. J. P. Ray, Mr. Wallace registered Dolly Spanker as by Henry Clay; dam, Telegraph, by Baker's Highlander. In a subsequent interview, Mr. Clark Phillips, who bred the mare that was got by Henry Clay, stated to Mr. J. P. Ray that he took Telegraph, the dam of this mare, to Henry Clay when the horse was owned by Bailey Bros. of Bristol, N. Y. He states this from memory, and something more than thirty years after the event occurred. There is no question but that he is honest and conevidence which proves most conclusively brier, and the bay mare Gambrella, by The Championship Class for trotters, stail

ALESSANDE CONTRACTOR DE L'ANNE LA RESTAUR DE LA CONTRACTOR DEL CONTRACTOR DE LA CONTRACTOR

in 1847. All agree that Joshua Phillips Hoffman of New York. never owned but one mare that was by Henry Clay and out of a daughter of and all agree that she was bred by Mr. Clark not owned by Bailey Brothers until 1854.

In 1897, some forty-three years after Mr.

1855 or 1856?

Phillips sold the mare to Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Smith Feek procured affidavits from several parties which he presented as evidence to prove that Dolly Spanker, the dam of George Wilkes, was not the Henry Clay-Baker's Highlander mare. The facts that Joseph S. Dey obtained from Mr. Joshua Phillips as early as 1855 prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that the men from whom those affidavits were procured were mistaken. They were truthful men, but their memories were at fault. One thing is certain, either they were mistaken or Mr. J. S. Lewis was a willful liar. We have it upon the very best authority that Mr. Lewis was a conscientions truthful Christian gentleman, a church member in good standing. highly respected by his townsmen and elected by them to positions of trust. Furthermore he had no interest in this matter other than to get at the truth. He employed a man to investigate this matter as early as 1855 or 1856 at the very latest, and the facts were then fresh in the memory of the parties from whom the information was obtained.

different decision George Wilkes' most successful nick was with mares by Mambrino Chief, or by sons of that horse. Among his sons that were from such mares are Onward (2.254), Red Wilkes, Alcantara (2.23), Baron Wilkes (2.18), Simmons (2.28), Guy Wilkes (2.15\(\frac{1}{4}\)), Alcyone (2.27), etc. He was also very suc cessful when crossed with mares of Morgan descent, like the dams of Gambetta Wilkes (2.194), Kentucky Wilkes (2.214), etc.

Had the Board of Review taken that fact

into consideration it would have rendered a

One of his most successful sons as a sire is Wilton (2.191), whose dam was by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and out of a daughter of the inbred Morgan stallion Flying Mor- more substance. Of course he made a gan. The second dam of Red Wilkes was by Red Jacket, an inbred Morgan, and a daughter of the noted four-mile race horse. Gray Eagle, mated with this same Red Jacket, produced Minna, the dam of Kentucky Wilkes (2.211), etc.

AT THE HORSE SHOW.

The horse was on dress parade in Mechanic's building last week, and society paid homage to him in its best bib and tucker.

As usual, the trotting-bred horse came off with flying colors. The honors of the week were his by a large majority. The largest individual winner was Thomas W. Lawson, with his trotting-bred string of light and heavy-harness horses. Dr. Wentz's trotting-bred high steppers

Lord Brilliant and Lord Golden, swept everything before them, to pole and in tandem, including championships, not to mention a dozen or more other exhibitors of trotting-bred high steppers who scored winning brackets.

The summary of the awards in the various classes will be found in another part of the paper. Our comments will be confined to the classes devoted to trotting, roadster and driving horses.

These classes were judged by Messrs. C. W. Lasell of Whitinsville, Mass., David Bonner of New York and Albert C. Hall, Stamford, Ct.

Mr. Lawson made a clean sweep in the trotting-bred classes. In only one class did he have any opposition whatever. This was in Class 3, for trotting stallions, four years old or over; but in spite of the fact that it was practically a Lawson exhibit, it was, nevertheless, interesting, for the horses shown were high types of the breed and excited the admiration of critical horsemen.

The only light-harness class judged on Monday was Class 6, for roadsters, for horses four years old, or over, to be shown to wagon. This brought out thirteen competitors and some among them high-class horses. The blue ribbon was awarded that beautiful show mare, Allie Nun, by Allie Wilkes, owned by E. T. Stotesbury, Philadelphia. Second and third went to Mr. Lawson's exhibits, scientious in the matter, but there is good the bay gelding Evening Star, by Green- man's Vida Wilkes fourth.

bletonian are 80 mares that, according to that he mated Telegraph with Henry Clay Gambrel, and fourth was won by the brown when the horse stood at Bristol, N. Y., mare Vida Wilkes, owned by W. M. V.

At ten-thirty on Tuesday morning, Class 2 for stallion to be shown with four of his Baker's Highlander. All agree that E. V. get was judged, and there was only one Phillips sold him a mare of that breeding, competitor, the black horse Ponce de Leon (2.13), by Pancoast (2.213); dam, Elvira (2.181), by Cuyler. He and his produce made a splendid showing in the ring. They were much admired.

In the afternoon, in Class 9, for roadsters, open to competition to members of any Gentlemen's Driving Club, trotters, mares or geldings, shown to speed wagon, to be judged as they appeared in the ring regardless of record, performance or breeding, brought together half a dozen horses of quality Again Allie Nun captured the blue, and Mr. Hoffman's brown mare Blue Seal, by Red Lambert, second: A. S. Bigelow's chestnut gelding Red Cliff, by Honor, third; and W. B. Farmer's bay gelding Dominant, by Prodigal, fourth. To trotting-horse men the most interesting

class of all was Class 3, for stallions four years old or over, kept for service, to be judged by individuality, pedigree and quality, and which was judged at 10.40 A. M. Wednesday. There were many keeneyed and critical horsemen about the ringside when the six stallions lined up for the judges' inspection, five of them from Mr. Lawson's Dreamwold Farm, the group comprising the black horse Dare Devil (2.09), by Mambrino King; dam, Mercedes, by Chimes Ponce de Leon (2.13), by Pancoast (2.213); a bay horse, by Bow Bells (2.191); dam, Eufala, by Sentinel Wilkes: the bay horse Highland Baron, by Baron Wilkes (2.18); lam, Irma, by Nutwood (2.183): Boralma's Brother, bay horse, by Boreal (2.153); dam. Simonee, by Simmons (2.28): and the Connecticut River Stock Farm stallion, the black horse Electmont (2.221), by Chimes; dam, Cologne, by Mambrino King.

It was really a splendid sight, for rarely do we see such a group of high-class stallions in the show ring as were here shown. Dare Devil naturally attracted the most attention. Few Bostonians had seen him since his racing form the year he was a sevenyear-old. They noted that he had filled up greatly and looked to be a horse of much grand appearance in the ring, reminding many of his noted sire, Mambrino King, the prince of show-ring horses; in fact, one of the judges, Mr. Hall, thought him superior to Mambrino King when the latter was in his prime. He carried his head high, had a beautiful, finely arched neck, the contour of of his body is about as nearly perfect as may well be imagined, and he has a style and carriage essential to a show-ring winner.

Ponce de Leon, his stable companion, is a good-looking horse, built on more heroic lines, a horse of much substance, and he is altogether a well-finished, good-looking

Electmont impressed the onlookers as a horse of rare quality in his finish and makeup. He bore a close resemblance in looks to Dare Devil, his color enhancing the resemblance somewhat, as he is a black horse, but actually in contour he is not unlike Dare Devil, though he has not quite the majestic and loftly carriage of Dare Devil. These horses are bred in similar but reverse lines,-Dare Devil, by Mambrino King: dam by Chimes: Electmont, by Chimes; dam by Mambrino King.

All the horses showed well in the ring, and when the ribbons were awarded the blue was pinned to the bridle of Dare Devil. econd awarded to Ponce de Leon, third to Highland Baron and fourth to Belford.

Class 4, driving horses, four years old or over, with records of 2.30 or better, to be shown to harness or wagon, was judged Wednesday morning, and John Shepard's handsome black gelding Altro L. (2.111), by Alcantarus, carried off the blue, and his bay gelding, Senator L. (2.123), by West Cloud, won the second, and the third was awarded A. S. Bigelow's chestnut gelding Red Cliffe (2.231), by Honor, and the fourth went to Thomas W. Lawson's chestnut mare Baroness (2.30), by Baronet.

Wednesday afternoon Class 8, for horses and best appointed road rig, horse to count sixty per cent., wagon twelve per cent., harness seven per cent., robes, blanket and whip six per cent, general appointments, style, etc., fifteen per cent., was judged. Allie Nun was again the victor in this class, Mr. Shepard's Altro L. was second, Mr. Lawson's Gambrella third and Mr. Hoff-

ions was judged at, 10.30 Friday This class was known as the Cha Class, open to all stallions that had tall prize at any recognized horse show by their individual, producing and ring qualities. Only two horses a to contest in this, Dare Devil and Leon, and Ponce de Leon was awar coveted blue and yellow champions bon. Producing qualities counted class, and the fact that Ponce de several in the list told much in his the estimation of the judges.

Class 5, for horses four years old to be shown to harness or way judged at eleven o'clock Friday brought out a good lot of horses again, Allie Nun was victorious. away the blue. Waldo T. Peirce, Alcidalia (2.101), showed a very hestnut mare by Sir Walter Jr. of Peoria Girl, by Indianapolis (2. she attracted a lot of attention. She headed, with a shapely head, long, cl neck, and is a mare of substance. much of the Morgan look about her in and appearance. She won the red. was awarded Mr. Hoffmann's brown Vida Wilkes, and fourth went Farmer's bay gelding Dominant.

Only three pairs of horses appear contest for the silver cup offered for horses, four years old or over, to be to wagon. These were Mr. Hoffman the brown mare Blue Seal and the mare Vida Wilkes, E. T. Stotesbury mare Ladona and brown mare Litk Thomas W. Lawson's bay mare Gath and bay gelding Fieldborn. They laced in the order named.

Saturday afternoon concluded the in the light-harness classes, when representatives of the Gentlemen's D Club of Boston and the Dorchester men's Driving Club appeared in the compete for the prize offered for de clubs in teams of five entries each, shown in single harness, horses to sixty per cent., equipments forty per First was awarded to the Gentlemen's ing Club of Boston

The Show as a whole was very success and financially will undoubtedly pay as as as any held in former years.

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May 19, \$10.00. June 16, \$15.00. July 14, \$10.00. Sept. 25, \$15.00. CONDITIONS—Mile heats to harness, best 3 in 5. Entrance fee five per cent. (payable as above), and five per cent. from money winners. Customary division of purses, viz.: 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. Rule relating to hopples will not be enforced. Entries not liable beyond amount paid in, provided written notice by registered letter is received. National Trotting Association Rules to govern, except otherwise stated.

Entries Close Monday, May 19

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The handsome seal brown mare Wo hands, 100 pounds, stre, Westland, 2,294, Westland, 2,204, Emma Westland, 2,204, I hand, 2,23, a son of George Wilkes; secondal; third dam by Bloomingdale; four Christopher Eelipse. This mare was found bred by J. F. Barrett, Deering, M trotted a mile in 2,28 right out of road want a first-class brood mare, come and her, and she will convince you that she have and will be will be seen and will sell this mare at work-horse price if taken at once. Apply at or address M. A. SPEARES STA H. A. SPEAR'S STAB

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